The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,423.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... [illegible]

Second do. .... [illegible]

Third do. .... [illegible]

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 3 As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................. 3 As. per Line.

Second do. .... 4½ „ „

Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.................. Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 26 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Canara is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The s. s. Canara will leave Bombay on FRIDAY, the 4th, and the Kurrachee, Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 5th February 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Feb.		Fe
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Tuticorin	[illegible]
„ Rutnagherry	6	„ Colombo	[illegible]
„ Vingorla	6	„ Negapatam	[illegible]
„ Goa	6	„ Pondichery	1
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	[illegible]
„ Mangalore	8	„ Musulipatam	22
„ Cannanore	9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	26
„ Alleppey	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 p.m.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	1
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	8
„ Baharein	23	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	24	„ Jask	11
„ Fao	25	„ Guader	13
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 570 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th February 1876, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 p.m.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. B. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. I. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, (2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12th FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to

LIVERPOOL is reduced to.......................Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT [illegible]th FEBRUARY.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HISTORIAN, 1,202 Tons Register, sailing on or about 15th inst. has superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Saloon amidships.

FARE Rs. 400 [illegible]clusive of Wines and Spirits). For passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ERL KING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

SHIP ALNWICK CASTLE, CAPTAIN YEALLAND. FROM LONDON.—This Ship having THIS DAY been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing BOATS being SENT alongside for CARGO on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of the Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship Alnwick Castle.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Naboobhoy.

R A N &c.—1 x 5-5 cases ball thread.

At 1 p. m.

A grey galloway quiet in harness.

A English built Brougham by "Lang & Melville."

A handsome Arab horse 14-3, 5 years old very fast.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery wares, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-rate Semi-Grand Piano, by "Broadwood & Sons," a handsome Brussel's carpet, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th Feb., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their rooms, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c. The property of D. Ward, Esq., the same comprises, glass ware, dinner service plated ware, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture such as round dining tables, a set of camp table in 4 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, screen, circular, and pier, tables, whatnots, teapoys, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a handsome Brussel's carpet 50-25 feet, flowers, vases, figure, a mahogany semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and sons." Iron post bedstead, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, chest of drawers, gown press, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, by "Ivory and Prangley," &c., at No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, near the English Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 8th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c. The property of W. E Waite, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, and dessert services, plated ware, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as set of dining tables, side board, dumb waiters, dining room chairs, circular, pier, work, and writing tables, easy, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, a mahogany grand square piano by "Ivory & Prangley" screens lamps, pictures, flower vases, carpets, four posts bedstead, camp cots, childs cot, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, cloths press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are not published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gent [redacted]

AUCT [redacted] first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c., at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelainware, piano carriges horses, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. T. G. HEWLETT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, near Bhendy Bazar by order of the mortgagees, Cooverjee Nanabhoy Mehta and Maneckjee Cooverjee Mehta, and on account and risk of the mortgagers, Currim Mahomed bin Jumall and Mahomed bin Jamall.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Farzandari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or commonly called old Nagpada, in the Subdistrict of Mandvie, and formerly was in occupation of Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy, and is now occupied by the said Currim Mahomed bin Jamall and Mahomed bin Jamall and their tenants and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 23 containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or toward the east by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the west by a foot passage, on or towards north by the house of Syed Mulung bin Syed Syedoo, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Syed Mulung bin Syedoo.

Terms—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps.

A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tonga with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.

A second hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shafts.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Medows Street, No. 8—

Variety of sundry articles consisting Chubb's cash boxes, Panorama and steriscope with views, new eight days American clocks, superior scent, swan quil pens, bead baskets, silver watch chains, sewing machine, musical boxes, flute, stationary case, plated table and chamber candle sticks, reading lamps, spoons and forks, firestand, round salver fish bowl, flower vases, boxes of sherry, port, and liquer, cut glass, pedestle and owel, fruit dishes, glassware, and lots of reading books.

Blackwood carved furniture comprising circular, camp, dressing and washand tables, blackwood arm and without arm chairs, round tea poys, reclining couches, iron, travelling cot with bed, glass door, cupboard single screen, office high table side board, rattan back easy chair, meat safe, punkah, &c.

On account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Maneckjee Sorabjee Liningwalla and by order of the Mortgagee.

One gold double case watch by John Jones No, 11445 with Albert chain.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February, at 4 p m., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Owner, and with the consent of the mortgagee.

All that piece, or Parcel of Land or Ground, with 6 storied-house built thereon, situated, lying, and being in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and entered in the Collector's Book under Nos. 358 and 46, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Byramjee Jamsetjee Motteewalla, on the west by the house of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powvalla, on the north by the Sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON FOR Rs. 450.

(SAILING ABOUT 1st MARCH 1876.)

THE First Class Steamer St. OLAF, 1,935 Tons Register, 200 H P, has superior accommodation for Thirty First Class Passengers. She is fitted with all the latest appliances for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a Stewardess. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,

Agents.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 5th Feb., at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship SUMATRA, 2,488 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

3, Rampart Row.

Superintendent.

NEW THEATRE.

SEASON 1876-77.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Justice M. Melvill,

W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esquire, (Messrs. Nicol & Co.)

Col. H. G. Hancock, R. E.

Captain G. F. Henry, Supdt. P. & O. Company.

J. Lumsdaine, Esq., Sanitary Commissioner.

With power to add to their number.

Stage Manager ....Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.

The Management beg to notify to the Public that if sufficient inducement offers, they purpose bringing for Bombay and Calcutta a First Class English Opera, Dramatic, and Burlesque Company for the ensuing Season.

A Subscription List is now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where all particulars may be obtained, and Mr. Anderson will remain in Bombay for one week, during which time he will have the pleasure of waiting upon Gentlemen and affording every information that may be required. Should a sufficient amount be subscribed, arrangements may then be concluded with Artists and talent now available in England and the Colonies for the Season 1876-77, early notice of which will be given in the principal papers.

Terms of Subscription, two Nights weekly for 20 Weeks.

Boxes, to hold 4	Rs. 500
Balcony Stalls	„ 120
Orchestra Stalls	„ 120

These tickets are transferable.

Payments to be made as follows, viz,—one-third on application, balance on arrival of Company.

Early application is necessary, as Mr. Anderson has to return to Calcutta to conclude final arrangements there previous to departure for engaging Company. All Subscriptions to be paid in to Messrs. Soundy & Co., where Seats may be registered.

Should the Subscription List not warrant the carrying out of the above the Deposit Money will be returned.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, 1876.

To Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Sirs,—I beg herewith to forward you the sum of Rs. , being the amount of my Subscription for Seats in for Season 1876-77, as per Prospectus, the balance to be paid on arrival of Company in Bombay.

(Signed)

Registered No. of Seats.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 338 of 1873.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Khetwady, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, at present residing confined in Her Majesty's House of Correction in Bombay, under a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of seven years..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Seventeenth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES will be sold in two Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette, in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing Thirty-two goontas and three annas equal to one beega and Fifteen kattis by admeasurement, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the Revenue Survey No. 24 B., on or towards the east by the Revenue Survey No 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No 24 A, and the same have been for several years past unoccupied.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing one acre and nine annas equal to one beega and six pounds by admeasurement, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Revenue Survey No. 24 A, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east by the Revenue Survey No. 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 24 B, and the same have been for several years past [redacted]

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

[redacted] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE CLERK who can correspond, and having a knowledge of Accounts. Apply by letter to "G. A.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED. Also BACON, (in prime condition) in CUT. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW at Khetwady. Rent Rs. 70.

Another Upper-Storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady for Rs. 75, only ten minutes walk from Grant Road Station.

Also Two Upper-Storied BUNGALOWS in Khetwady, in one compound. Rent Rs 150.

From 1st March, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Mazagon, now occupied by Mr. Brown. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street.

House Agent.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO

8, RAMPART ROW,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STIOCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Manager and Actuary.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Mathew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LAPELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Gearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED

at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391. Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness.
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

per dozen Net Cash.

Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ...Rs. 5-8

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

per dozen Net Cash

Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ...Rs. 5-12

„ „ „ 6 „ pints ... „ 4-0

"COOPER."

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half DUBLIN PORTER, is entirely free from acidity, is never over ripe; and requires only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated by European invalids requiring an invigorating tonic in this exhaustive climate. The price per dozen is moderate, viz. Rs. 5-8. Sold in not less than 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints casks.

SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,

Proprietor.

NOTICES.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WE have just received AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM RUG. Price very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold

By all Stationers

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

137, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof*; and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper*, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,

WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by

HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,

38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th,

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNE

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

AND

PROFESSOR FAY

IN INDIA,

IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their extraordinary powers have been witnessed by the CROWNED HEADS and SCIENTIFIC MEN of EUROPE and AMERICA.

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 8-30. Séance commences at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Tickets can be secured in advance at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s Music Store, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Séances in private houses can be made at Messrs. SOUNDY'S, where particulars as to terms can be ascertained.

FANCY BAZAAR—A BAZAAR for the SALE of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES, comprising a large selection of GOODS from ENGLAND and VENICE will be held in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th instant. The Bazaar will be opened by BRIGADIER GENERAL GELL, on TUESDAY, at 12 noon.

The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of ground and the erection of premises for the BAPTIST CHURCH DAY SCHOOL.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTIN

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE, the Undersigned, who have been connected with the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICA COMPANY (LIMITED) from its formation, beg to intimate that we have completed arrangements for carrying on the business hitherto conducted by the Company with Bombay, and have entered into a Partnership under the style of

BEVIS, RUSSELL & Co., London & Liverpo

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Bombay.

JAMES BEVIS.

CHARLES EDWARD BENN.

ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY.

JOHN GREY RUSSELL.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the order of Government, the OFFICES of the REGISTRAR of BOMBAY, REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, and SUB-REGISTRAR of FORT and COLABA, will be REMOVED on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, from the Currency Building to a FLAT of ROOMS below the premises occupied by Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.'s Office in Elphinstone Circle.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,

Registrar.

Bombay, Registry Office, 2nd February 1876.

PRESSES, ENGINES, AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, For up to 8th instant, for the PURCHASE of CAST and WROUGHT IRON LEVER PRESSES, with spare articles belonging to them, now standing and lying in the Company's Slate Roof Godown at Colaba, and which are no longer required by the Company.

Also one Horizontal and one Beam Engine and Boilers.

Particulars may be had by applying to the Company's Engineer, where the Presses, &c., can be seen.

CHARLES E. BENN,

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,

Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME for receipt of TENDERS for the above has been EXTENDED to 8th instant.

CHARLES E. BENN,

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,

Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Limited

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TO AND FROM THE PORT TRUST SIDINGS, BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the PRESENT MONTH, the arrangement made by the PORT TRUSTEES under which Messrs. PILCHER, BYRAMJI & Co. are entitled to make a charge for the use of the Port Trust Sidings upon Traffic conveyed by this Railway, to or from those Sidings will CEASE.

On and after TUESDAY next, the FIRST of FEBRUARY, until further notice, FIREWOOD conveyed by this Railway and consigned to the Port Trust Sidings will be subject to the payment to Messrs. HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE AHMED and HAJEE PEER MAHOMED AMEEN of such charges in addition to those of the Railway Company, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

And from the same date until further notice, all other GOODS received for conveyance by this Railway, to or from the Port Trust Sidings, will, in like manner, be subject to the payment to Messrs. DHARSI GOCULDAS & Co., of such charges in addition to the charges for conveyance by the Railway, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

All the other arrangements that are now in force, with respect to Traffic conveyed by this Railway, to or from these Sidings, will continue, as at present until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders are required to pay the SECOND CALL of Rs. 150 per share (made on the 15th day of November last) at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 21st day of February next, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of November last, and in the event of non-payment at such time and place, the Shares in respect of which such Call is owing will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

25th January, 1876.

UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE.

23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES.

TARIFF PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED and LOWER RATES GIVEN where PRECAUTIONS have been taken against FIRE.

MILLS, GIN FACTORIES and all property insured at LOWER RATES than by any other Office.

An Indian RESERVE FUND being created by payment of half-all premiums into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Chief agents.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,

STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.

ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

"NOTES ON FORESTRY."

AMERY.

THIS little work, published with the approval of the Government of India, is recommended to Forest Officers and to others interested in the PROGRESS of FORESTRY in INDIA.

Bombay—Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

Calcutta—Messrs. WYMAN & Co.

Price.—Rs. 3-8,

Including Postage and Packing Rs. 4.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

[redacted]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH FEB. 1876.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday morning reporting the probable sales of Cotton in Liverpool at 15,000 bales was evidently a mistake, the closing report giving only 10,000 bales, the tone of the market dull. Spot prices show a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Hingunghaut and Mid Orleans, and to arrive Reuter quotes Good Broach F. G. F. clause February-March shipment Canal at 6d. per lb. Private telegrams continue to advise extreme depression in Surats with daily declining prices, and we hear that there are sellers of Good Fair Omra at 4⅞d. and Fair Omra at 4½d. per lb., February-March shipment Canal.

This morning's telegram reports the market as unchanged; probable sales 10,000, actual imports 22,000 bales.

Yesterday's New York message quotes Mid. Uplands, ready, still at 13 cents. April shipment 13⅛ cents, an advance of 1-16 cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the American Ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts	26,000	16,000	15,000
Six days' do.	166,000	85,000	125,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,052,000	2,603,000	2,674,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull but nothing is said as to any change in prices.

Coffee in London continues steady at previous prices, and Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are also unchanged.

The usual Thursday's quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper are not given by Reuter. In metals, the weekly prices show an advance of £2 per ton in Tiles Copper and a decline of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, other items being unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is not so favourable as might have been expected from previous advices. Bullion has increased by £125,000, but there is an increase of £562,500 in Bills Discounted and the Reserve is diminished by £312,500. The proportion of the Reserve to liabilities now stands at 42⅝, as against 43¼ per cent last week, and the rate of discount on 6 months' bills is 3½ per cent., ½ per cent under the Bank minimum. Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜; French Rentes at 104½. Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver, nor do we hear of any change being mentioned in private telegrams. This week's Southampton Steamer brings £30,000 in Silver for Bombay, showing that some little buying has been done notwithstanding the reported nominal character of the quotations.

With respect to the biddings for Council Drafts on Wednesday Reuter gives an amended report to-day to the effect that "the biddings were unallotted, the minimum having been wrongly fixed at 1s. 9½d." This version of the case is reported to be confirmed by a telegram to one of the banks, and further stated that at the next fortnightly biddings only £500,000 will be offered. The latter portion seems to be reliable, but as regards Wednesday's biddings rumours are current that the whole amount was allotted at 1s. 9½d, the mistake in naming that rate being with the party tendering and not on the part of Government. However that may be, it seems generally believed that the drafts in any case will not be sent out and to this coupled with the reduction in the sum to be allotted at the next biddings may be attributed an increased firmness in Sterling Exchange to-day. Rates opened at yesterday's closing figures but with a very unsettled feeling, and it was not till later in the day that the market assumed a decidedly upward course. In the morning 3 months' Credits were sold at 1s. 9 1/16d., but the closing quotations are 1s. 9 3/16d. to ¼d., and for 3 months' sight Documents 1s. 9½d. per rupee. Bank Bills on demand are now obtainable at 1s. 8⅞d. and 6 months' sight at 1s. 9½d. per rupee, being a general advance of ⅛d. all round.

On Calcutta business has been done on demand drafts at 1/16 per cent. discount. Government Paper is quiet and unchanged, say:—Fours Rs. 102; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 102¾ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 106.

The Share Market continues very quiet and in most instances the transactions reported have been at lower prices. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at 40½ per cent. premium. Land Companies are unaltered, as also Press shares with the exception of the Albert Company of Kurrachee which show an advance of Rs. 35 and the Sind Press Company's shares which are Rs 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull. Bombay Burmah Trading Company have declined Rs. 20 per share.

Cotton to-day has been duller than ever, and although prices are again the turn easier, buyers show no disposition to operate. The receipts here yesterday were 3,475 bales, making a total of 19,888 bales for the week against 38,944 in 1875 and 28,933 bales for the corresponding week in 1874.

The Freight Market is becoming more and more depressed daily, yesterday business was done late in the afternoon by steamer for Liverpool at £2 for wheat and £2-2 6 for cotton and further engagements have been made at the latter rate to-day, while we hear of orders having been given by speculators, steamer to be named in a week at £2 per ton. By sail the nominal quotation is still £2-5 per ton.

Piece Goods are unaltered in every respect. The transactions are confined to small retail parcels and generally at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	701½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras............	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank............	4[illegible]0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning......	1,150
[illegible]	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
[illegible]	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,095
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning............	700
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	915
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.........	925
[illegible]	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,080
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co......	1,010
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,035
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	8[illegible]0
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,075
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's............	1,150
1,05	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,170
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental.....................	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.........	850
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ..	835
600	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co...........	8,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	520
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.........	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co...........	3,000
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co......	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.............	2,000
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co..........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co..........	425
,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co...................	405
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	350 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.......	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co............	435
00	1,000	750	—	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
680	1,00	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29 h Jany 1876.

Open 1278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a	p.
Coaching	82,046	8	0
Merchandise....................................	3,51,334	0	0
Telegraph	660	0	0
Ballast Trains.....................................	335	0	0
Total Rs.........	4,34,375	8	0
[illegible] week last year.	[illegible]332	4	8
[illegible]	[illegible]956	12	8

[illegible] of the

[illegible]	[illegible]	p
[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	6	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	3	2
[illegible]	8	0
[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	3	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	p
[illegible]	0	6
[illegible]	2	11
[illegible]	3	0
[illegible]	2	8
[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	6	11
[illegible]	3	5
[illegible]	5	2
[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	13	2

THE WHEAT TRADE.

Whilst an unusual degree of depression has characterised most branches of commerce during the past year, and a feeling of disappointment at the result of the year's labours is generally felt by those engaged therein, there is no branch perhaps the course of which is more unexpected, as well to the outside public as to those particularly interested in the business, than that of grain. The unusual course is apparently a satisfactory one; but it will remain a question whether at some future time the public may not suffer from the discouragement which must follow this year of disappointment, and whether importers of grain will again exercise that enterprise which has this last four months changed an apparent scarcity into a present superabundance.

Notwithstanding the abundant harvest of 1874 we found ourselves on the eve of that of 1875, with very moderate stocks of all kind of grain, an event caused no doubt by the low values which wheat had previously reached, and in which process those interested seemed to be preparing for another year of abundance. The trade was, therefore, unexpectedly awakened from its state of apathy, when harvest time arrived by unquestionable information that our wheat crop of 1875 would be very deficient. Simultaneously advices were received from California, the Eastern American States, Russia, France, and, indeed, all countries whence we have generally drawn largely of grain, that there also very indifferent crops would be gathered. Here was an opportunity for grain importers to supply the wants of the country, and at the same time to do so with some security of the business being remunerative.

The first effect of this increased demand was to attract offers of wheat from Egypt and the East Indies. Countries only sometimes having stocks to spare, but soon increased shipments from countries reported as having indifferent crops became the prominent feature, and not alone did arrivals take place in quantities deemed quite improbable, but shipments abroad continued to increase even more rapidly than they had done in years of more universal abundance.

This liberal flow of grain to our shores was, doubtless, caused by the more attractive prices ruling in our markets, but would not have been so marked were it not that a large surplus from the harvests of 1874 still remained in producing countries. The lessons learned from the circumstances seem to be that the produce of one year back exercises as much effect on our imports as that of a present year, and that price has more influence in drawing grain supplies than is generally reckoned on. It is, doubtless, known and acknowledged that such consequences flow at all times from these existing circumstances, but not to the same extent which this year proves they do.

The present position of this trade, so important to the country, may thus be summed up. We have, probably, nearly exhausted the surplus of the wheat crop of 1874, and that of 1875 requires a large supplement to make up its deficiency; but that supplement is nearly already within our grasp. We have of foreign wheat and meal in granary fully three million quarters. Nearly two millions more are known to be already on passage for the United Kingdom. America has in granary two million quarters, and probably two million more is in Black Sea and Azov ports; half of this last will probably be required at Mediterranean ports; but there remains about eight millions which we can fairly calculate on, and which may be put down as our wants for five months. There remains France and Germany, whence also free imports may be expected, so unless some untoward circumstances should arise in the mean time, the important article of bread is likely to remain at a moderate price for many months.—*Gores Commercia adverticev, Jan. 13.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Norwood, 785 tons, Captain W. Nottrass, will sail to-day, for Moulmein, in ballast.

The ship Beucleuch, 1349 tons, Captain A. Webster, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

The s.s Pehlwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, (February 18th), with a general cargo, and one hundred and twelve deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Canara, 1,329 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. A. R. Braber and servant, Mr. Noonan, and Mr. E. Tolloch. For Bushire.—Mr. M. T. Arratoon. For diffrent ports.—Ten deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Feb 1.
	Vill de Marseilles ...	Let	Mauritius, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
4	Canara (s)............	Sanders........	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Beucleuch, Webster, for London.
Ship Norwood, Nottrass, for Moulmein.

The following vessel was entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.
31 Arratoon Apcar(s)...McTavish ......Hong-Kong, Jan 15.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.
31 Fuzel Currim [illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
1 D. of Buccleuch(s)... Calcutta.
2 Australia(s)............ Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
1 Backia Lutchmy ... Northern Ports.
2 Australia (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 4.

From Liverpool.

Bellona s—250 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Twilight 197 packages glassware, Hasam Allarakhia and Co.

From London.

Menzaleh s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, R L Southern and Co; 68 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co; 18 boxes bar soap, 1 case perfumery and 14 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Sarafally; 50 kegs sulphate of copper, Nuthoo Mooljee; 10 cases quinine, Bhicoo Sauba and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—20 cases brandy, M & E Bazonjee.
Fanne 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 4,

For Liverpool.

Renaldo s—27 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 136 bales cotton, Geerdhurlall Futtaychund; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mudon Koorpall and Co; 32 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coverjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackursee; 3 bales cotton, JewrajBalloo; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass.

Erl King s—800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 149 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 147 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee.

Menzaleh s—4,800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 26 bales wool, Nursee Kes owjee and Co; 160 bales hemp and 100 bales rags, Muthooradass Nuthoo.

Varuna, 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Historian s—493 bags mpraboltams, Remington and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thackersee Khetsee; 193 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 85 bales cotton, Goculdass, Toolseedass; 65 bales cotton Lowjee Jadowjee; 22 bales cotton, Bhanjee Topun; 22 bales wool, Govindjee; Canjee bales coir rope Veerchund Hemraz; 147 bales cotton, Monjee Purmanund

For London.

Stolaf s—15 bales hides, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy; 7 bales hides Dhurumsey Veeljee.
Beucleuch, 4,240 bundles coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.

For Trieste.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Rostoff s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Calipso s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Calipso s—75 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Rostaff s—1,200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For Ancona.

Thibet s, 3 bales, hides, Knoop, and Co.

For Hongkong.

Theran s, 13 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen John Mahamed; 3 cases chundroos and 3 packages cloves, Merwanjee Manuckjee; 20 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 210 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram, 33 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 101 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 82½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5 cases blood stone and 3 cases horns, Joosub Lutiff 34½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—19 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

For Yokohama.

Teheran s—10 bales twist, Morarjee Goculdass.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·957
Temperature of the Air..........................	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	65·1
Dew Point	60·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·639
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	79·4
Minimum do. do	65·7
General Direction of wind............	NNE, N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	362

HIGH COURT.—5th February.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley

Long Causes.

141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another vs Vullub ai Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Boevey, —Part heard.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher—for pauper
351-75—Crawford and Boevey—Bhoychund Vurdhamon vs Rajeshri Shewajee Rao—R Balkrishna and B.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Green.

Long Causes.

659-74—Shamrao P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.
258-75—Khunderao M—Maneckial Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

For argument on Judge's Summons

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Morashaw—L Fletcher.

Long Causes.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith.
556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowandass Nuthoobhoy—Shapoorji and Thacurdass.
616-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coombhai—Fletcher and Smith.
270-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sulleman Latiff vs Dennis Rahard—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 3.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay 2nd Med. Dept, on duty from Mhad.

DEPARTURES.—February 4.

Richardson, Col Bengal 6th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Setapore.
Toblin, Surg, Madras Army Med Dept, to rejoin, to Madras.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb 1.)

Revenue Department.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr E H Boileau, Probationary Asst Conservator of Forests, Kurnool Dist privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15 h inst, under sec 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Ebenezer James Sewell to be Asst and to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Knox, on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Horace Handley O'Farrell to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly.

Mr W G Underwood will be considered as having acted as Collr and Mag of Nellore on the 4th Oct 1875, and as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag during the period Mr Hardinge held charge of that Dist.

Mr H A Gass, Forest Asst, is attached temporarily to the Nilgiri Range.

M Venkatachalam Pillai, Tahsildar of Palladum, Coimbatore Dist, to be a Depy Collr and Mag of the 4th class for general duty, Kurnool.

Mir Ansurdin Sahib, Tahsildar of Madhurantikam, Chingleput Dist to act as Depy Collr and Mag for general duty, Bellary, during the employment of V Venkatachalam Puntulu on the Forest Committee, or until further orders.

Mr C A Galton, Actg Secy to the Board of Revenue, assumed charge of the Office from Mr Stokes in the afternoon of the 25th Jan 1876.

The unexpired portion of the eighteen day's privilege leave granted to Mr J W McMurray, the Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Vizagapatam, in the "Fort St. George Gazette," of the 1st Dec 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

Public Department

With reference to the furlough to Europe granted to Mr C L B Cumming, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot, in the "Fort St. George Gazette," of the 11th Jan 1876, that officer is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under sec 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Boyd Horsbrugh, Mad C S reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 27th Jany 1876, and is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 18 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn Lewis, Charles Nanney, Actg Supt Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 15th Oct 1875, vice Surgn Maj Murray confirmed as Examiner of Medical Accounts.

Surg Arthur Mudge Branfoot, Actg Surg, 2nd Dist, Madras, to be Civil Surg Bellary, but to continue to act in the 2nd Dist, Madras, until further orders.

Public Works Department.

Adverting to the Notification published at page 1758 of the "Fort St. George Gazette," of the 19th Oct 1875, Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Ex-Engr, 3rd grade, will be held to be entitled to the full period of the leave granted exclusive of joining time.

Judicial Department.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Hubert Thomas Knox to act as Asst Comr of the Nilgiris during the employment of Mr Grigg on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr A M MacGregor, Depy Collr, Coimbatore, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Cannanore, during the absence of Lt Col Beauchamp on furlough or until further orders.

Mr J C Hannyngton, Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the Court to T Ramasawmy Iyer, the Sheristadar, on the 28th Jan 1876.

Political Department.

Capt (Brev-Maj) F H Thompson, of the S C, in charge of Pensioners, &c, at Trichinopoly, to act as Comdt and Adjt, 2nd Batn, and Staff Officer, Nair Brigade, Travancore, during the absence of Capt MacNeill, on sick leave or until further orders.

This supersedes the Notification in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 7th Dec 1875.

Marine Department.

Capt A L Taylor, to be Master Attendant and Supdt of Sea Customs at Gopaulpore, vice Capt Burton.

Mr J C Lyster, to act as Master Attendant at Vizagapatam during the employment of Capt C H Rowland, on other duty or until further orders

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev H W Russell, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as Junior Chaplain on the Madras Eccl Estabt from the date of vacating his appointment.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt Col A T Baldwin, S C, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Comd 25th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Maj R C Smith, R (Madras) Ay, 2nd class Comy of Ord Fort Saint George, on medical certificate for twenty months under para 3 of the letter from the Govt of India, dated 20th Dec 1869, published in Standing Orders by the C-in-C, in India, No 375, dated 29th Dec 1869, and republished in Madras G O C C 18th Feb 1870, No 15, page 44, and to embark from Madras.

Staff Serjt Joseph Harry Hills, No 1055, of the 20th Brigade, R A is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Chudderghaut, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col Francis Greetham Kempster, of the S C, to officiate as Bgde-Genl, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Bgde-Genl Cook, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 7 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Pursian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 8 ...	3 P.M.	packet
Australia	,, 11 ...	3 P.M. No	after
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 14 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c	,, 14 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 7	Monday..............	Feb. 21
,, ...	14	,, ...	,, 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia........................	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	3 P.M.		3 P.M
Tuesday	Feb. 8	Tuesday....................	Mar. 7
,, ...	,, 22	,,	,, 21

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	April 10
,, ...	Mar. 13	,, ...	May. 8

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Mar. 4	Saturday	April. 29
,, ...	April 1		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

	11 A.M.		11 A.M.
Monday	Feb. 7	Friday..................	Feb. 11

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

	Regular Mail.		*Supplemental Mail.*
Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	Feb. 21
,, ...	Mar 13	,, ...	Mar. 20

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master-General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

	11 A.M.		11 A.M.
Friday	Feb. 11	Friday	Feb. 25
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	Mar 3

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday	Feb 22	Tuesday	Mar 21

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

COOKE—January 23rd, at Nyagong Factory, Monghyr, the wife of A. J. F. Cooke, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—WORGAN—January 29th, at Saint Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A., assisted by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A., Andrew B. Morris, M. D., of Kurseong, Darjeeling, to Constance Matilda, fifth daughter of the Rev. J. H. Worgan, M. A., of Cheltenham.

DEATH.

MIDDLETON—January 29th, at Serampore, Maria Agnes Middleton (nee Doucett), widow of the late John Forbes Middleton, Captain, H. M.'s Indian Army, aged 60 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

The Delhi Camp of Exercise, which has cost a very considerable sum of money, may be regarded as a success in connection with the Prince's visit to India, but as a field school of instruction we can only look upon it as a failure. Some of the most extraordinary blunders, which, let us hope, could not have happened in action, are chronicled from Delhi, and we do not know which most to admire, the General who attempted to take an impregnable position, or the General who ordered the other on such a duty. The accident to the Brigade at tiffin, by which it fell into the hands of the enemy, shows, we think, the careless spirit in which the troops themselves regard these curious annual amusements; but, indeed, the whole principle of a Camp of Exercise seems to be impracticable, and a thing of paper and not of field work. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives a good idea of the usefulness of the Delhi Camp when he sums up its "tottle" in these words: "One thing may be safely said, and it is this—"that, as a marching past army, the Army in "India is up to the mark"; in fact, the marching past at these camps is the only movement that the spectators—and we believe the troops also—can understand; as for the strategic manœuvres executed they lack the spirit, animation, and the forethought which would come with the presence of a real enemy and the vital necessity for troops to mind what they were doing. We are beginning to think that Camps of Exercise, like other German military novelties, are things which cannot take root in the British Army. For a beer-drinking, pipe-smoking nation of philosophers, such toys as the game of war and the Camp of Exercise are things very well in their way; but most Englishmen are impatient of going to theories for their facts, and it is certain that their national love of action, rather than of metaphysics, unfits them for innoculation with the German spirit of strategic meditation.

Each nation has its own faults, and its own virtues, and, while the Germans are deficient in that bull-dog spirit of the English which never knows when it is beaten, they have the advantage of us in a profundity of character which can torture military theories into military uses. In a word, we doubt if Englishmen have the patience of mind needful to imitate German military institutions, and we fear that English Generals may have lost sight of the science of war suited to us in their efforts to ape the practices of the Prussians. Everything military that we now possess is more or less made up of paper, or, in other words—theory.

In our military organization men do their best to copy the German organization as well as they can under very dissimilar circumstances to those which obtain in Germany, and the result is that, where the Germans torture theories into facts, we reverse the process and torture facts into theories. As, for instance, in our respective armies. The Germans out of many laboured ideas of Bismark and Moltke have created a real Army, while we out of the fact of skeleton battalions have raised a theoretical force of nearly four hundred thousand men. So, too, with Camps of Exercise; while the Germans really learn strategy at their exercises of large bodies of men together, we unlearn whatever knowledge of the art we may have enjoyed before. Profound ideas and much military philosophy are not suited to the practice of English tactics at all, and we should bear in mind the national inclination to blunder when proposing the elaboration of such schemes of nice arrangement as those of Moltke in strategy. However, to do our Generals justice, it would appear that, before a British Camp of Exercise is half over, they usually take refuge from Prussian profundity in English simplicity of action. There is something to be taken, and they take it, that's all. The shortest road to success is with English soldiers the best, and we do not know that some of our Generals are not right in rushing like a bull at a position, and in carrying it rather than in attempting it after the tedious and precautionary rules of German tactics. Allowance must be made for the phlegm of one nation and for the fury of the other, but this is at least certain, that, whenever very elaborate plans of attack are proposed to be executed at our Camps of Exercise, the result is a comical confusion of things which might be tragical in warfare. Perhaps this is because Generals, officers, and troops do not put such faith in the value of German strategy as it is the fashion of the world to credit it with; or, indeed, in other German military notions, which, however serviceable to Lord Cardwell, have left the Army almost without officers or men. In short, the time is come when we may fairly disabuse our minds of the glamour cast upon us by the Franco Prussian war, and may freely admit that the Prussian Army had not such a difficult task before them as to necessitate anything much better than mere luck to succeed in it. The French were thoroughly disorganized from the first, but we have long held the French in such awe as a military power, that we had to reconcile their defeat to our conscience by the intervention of Prussian strategy. Then followed the reign of military cram, of learning instead of men. Everything German was superior because the Germans were superior to the French, and our military authorities have imitated these Teutons in study, tactics, and dress so closely, that some of them flatter themselves that our soldiers are no longer Englishmen. No longer Englishmen! This is the design to be aimed at! Alas! for the days of Nelson, Wellington, and purely patriotic heroes.

It has been said that Camps of Exercise are always more or less shams, but the Delhi Camp was especially unreal in its representation of the Native Army. The native regiments which passed before the Prince of Wales may not have been specially selected for the purpose, but they were certainly no representative regiments of the whole Native Army. Neither can a "march "past" be deemed any criterion of organization. European officers are scarcely needed to lead a company of soldiers in correct cadence past flagstaff, but they are sadly needed in war, when everything depends upon their example and intelligence. It was remarked at the Delhi Camp, we hear, that whenever some little task of any responsibility, such as an outpost or the like, was undertaken, the demand was always "send twenty men or so *with a "European officer*;" and so it would be in war, for no General, we think, in his senses would entrust responsible work to a native officer wherever he could find an Englishman at hand. However, it follows that, if the few officers native regiments possess must be still further reduced regimentally by head-quarters claims upon them, the thing works worse than ever—it might be confessed at once, that European regimental officers are not to be calculated upon as part of a native corps in action.

The final lesson, we think, that was taught at Delhi was the inutility as the rule of Camps of Exercise in India for the future. It would be better for the Government to select proper strategical posts throughout the country with communications by rail and mass troops there constantly in sufficient number and variety to manœuvre as *corps d armée* without special expense. Many small military stations in India might be safely handed over to the charge of the police and their troops withdrawn to the nearest large cantonment arranged under the new plan. But even then we would alter the tactics—if tactics they can be called—commonly in use. It is idle to try to imitate war in a stereotyped fashion and in accordance with rules and sketches previously made out by the General Commanding. A couple of regimental Colonels should be selected in turn to take command of two brigades or divisions; one should be sent out twenty miles from cantonment, and the other directed to find and beat him. In this way officers and men could practically learn the lessons of war and how to take care of themselves without the intervention of schemes purely theoretical.

In conclusion, it is impossible not to notice the flattering words of the Prince of Wales on the perfect efficiency of the Native Army, of which His Royal Highness is to bear testimony to the Queen. His Royal Highness is a Field Marshal of the British Army, and his views on such a subject must carry a certain weight; still, we hardly think that the Prince has had the time in India, or the experience of the country, needful to enable him to give a definite opinion upon such an intricate and important question as this. General Orders of the kind are conventionally complimentary, but we trust in the present instance they may not retard the much required re-organization of the Indian Army.

A PILGRIM-SHIP FROM JEDDAH TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have lately had an excellent opportunity of studying a pilgrim-ship bound from Jeddah to Bombay, and perhaps some of your readers may feel interested in the results. The figures are 735 embarked, 89 shipped at Aden, and 22 deaths, chiefly by famine and old age, during the fifteen days' voyage.

We soon learned to distribute them into three several groups. The noble race is the Central Asian, whom we should call "Tajik" (of Persian origin) and "Turkoman," a term limited by the Russians to the Nomad tribes south-west of the Aral Sea. Fine stout men, with open countenances and hearty address, they number 32, and camp together upon the upper deck under the bridge, for which they pay 13 to 19 rupees. They are well but heavily clad in wadded caps and coats, long loose boots and winter shoes; they are provided with comfortable bedding, and they live respectably upon "pilaffs." They have spent seven months in performing their pilgrimage, and they will take three more before home will greet them as "Hajis." During the ten months they will have spent between 750 and 1,000 rupees. Their route will be by rail to Peshawur, where they will hire horse or mule to Cabul; they will then cross the Samyan Pass, and march due north through Balkh on the Amu-Darya (Oxus) over which they will ferry. From Shirabad, a city on the right bank, the party will divide. One half will take the western line *viâ* Karshi to Bokhara, the other, avoiding Russian Samarkund, will make Khokand, Khojend, Tashkent, and Marghilan. The Muscovite frontier, it will be remembered, runs up the right bank of the Amu, bends south eastward to the Zir-ofshan, crosses north to the Sir Darya (Jaxartes) at a point between Khojend, which is, and Khokand, which is not, the Czar's, and finally, it contains the whole lower valley of the Sir to the Sea of Aral.

The middle class of pilgrims, numbering 24, are Hindus from Western India, who call themselves Hindustanies, including a yellow and sour-faced little Sayyid from Sind. They occupy the starboard side of the quarter deck, and some few of the poorer, chiefly Affghans and Pathans, are in the hold. They surround their women and children with a curtain, and, if the weather be bad, they will pay for a cabin. They live comfortably on curry and rice; they smoke water-pipes which make the Central Asian look wan; they chew pan-supari; they pray as regularly as they can, and they dispose decently of their one corpse. The typical man, Haji Ishaw, who signs himself "Timber Merchant, Puna," is returning from his second pilgrimage. In virtue of superior business qualities, he takes command; he organises a begging committee to feed the 16 starvelings, and he makes himself generally useful in settling disputes, and by keeping people in their proper places. His pilgrimage has cost him between 2,500 and 3,000 rupees, and, for his family and friends, he pays at the rate of 17 rupees a head between Jeddah and Bombay.

The third order, which began by numbering 62½, is composed of Bengalis, the very "meanest cusses" ever seen, equally contemptible in body and mind. They are distributed upon the fore and middle decks, and both holds have been cleared to receive them, the fare varying, according to bargain, from 14 to 20 rupees. The women go about with unveiled faces, and both sexes wear the scantiest of toilettes; they seem to think only of muffling the head. Their diet is a little rice and, perhaps, fish-like strips of jerked meat which they have cut from the victims of Muna. All are half starved. Many are so old that they can hardly move, and not a few die with rupees hoarded in their waistbands, refusing to buy a meal or to engage a servant for a few annas. These miserables are indescribably filthy. Fresh from the pilgrimage, they rob one another. Squatted like apes, and crowding together like herrings, men like mummies and women like the witches in Macbeth pass their time chattering, squabbling, and calling for "pani," which is served out morning and evening, with occasional intervals of cooking, praying, and inspecting one another's heads. They are so ignorantly fanatic that if an infidel give them a plate of rice and curry they will, even when starving, throw each mouthful out of the scupper-hole whilst pretending to swallow it, yet the sensible law of Islam allows man to save life even by eating pig. If, at their own request, you give them medicine, they will heave it overboard, and if they die, their caste-fellows will certainly declare that you have poisoned them to lighten the ship. They freeze up the very fountains of charity; you never can know that you are not giving alms to a comparatively rich man. They have no more sympathy than cattle. None will supply a draught of water to the dying, and as for praying over the corpses before throwing them overboard, who will take the trouble?

The only thing for which we envy them is their superior facility of departing this life. Their powers of vitality seem to be almost *nil*; a few hours of cold wind kill off half a dozen like flies; they eat rice, they beg a few lumps of sugar, they lie down in the sun and they give up the ghost. All go post-haste to Firdans (Paradise) where curry and mango pickle, shurbut and pan-supari drop into their mouths; where there is no Collector, no Government peon, no Banyan usurer, no paying of rent. What a contrast is this quiet dropping to sleep with the horrors of the English death-bed, with the barbarous predilection for prolonging the agony, with the atrocious boast that the moribund was enabled to keep his senses to the last! When can we expect to see the "Euthanasia" sanctioned by public opinion and practice?

Nearly a quarter of a century ago I described the wretched condition of the Indian pilgrims at Meccah and Medinah, especially the former, as simply disgraceful to Anglo Indian rule. It tends to dminish our national *prestige* throughout the East; Hindostan is proverbially a wealthy land and yet it sends forth some 90 per cent. of paupers. This state of things partly justifies the charge brought against us by European unfriends—namely, that England does nothing for India beyond looking after her commerce, her armies, and her coolies. The French in Algeria and the Netherlanders in Java put us to shame by the conscientiousness with which they regulate their pilgrim transit, and, until we can learn for ourselves, we should take a leaf or two out of their books.

A new Passenger Act is, I am told, about to appear; let us hope that it will abate one part of the miseries. At present we never can feel safe on board these crowded cattle-pens. An epidemic might break out at any moment—for instance there was a fatal case of small-pox on board the Russian steamer which was transferred to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's *s. s. Calipso*. In the event of shipwreck all would be lost, and even if the [illegible] injured or the main shaft were to break, hundreds on board would die of starvation.

Each pilgrim ship should be compelled temporarily to carry a condensing apparatus and cooking-ranges calculated to accommodate pilgrims, whilst one passenger for the ton registered should be the maximum of freightage. Before departure the devotees ought to be severally and carefully inspected by the Port Surgeon; at Aden the Health Officer should take them in charge and, in case of infectious disease having appeared on the voyage, they should be quarantined at Perim, or at the Kamaran Islands off Loheyya. No one after a certain age should be permitted to embark; the Koran allows the old to send substitutes, and the same is the law for the infirm and for invalids. Each person should prove that he carries at least 500 rupees in ready money, and that he has left with his family sufficient to support it according to its station—such is the absolute order of the Hanafi school, to which all these Bengalis belong. On arriving at Jeddah the British subjects should take out passports from H. M.'s Consulate, paying a fee of one rupee a head, and the same sum for *visas* after return—the French and the Dutch charge a dollar. Proclamations in Hindostani and Persian, should be issued at the several Presidencies and be published in the newspapers, English and native, before the annual preparations for the pilgrimage begin. I am certain that all sensible Hindi Muslems would be profoundly gratified for a measure relieving them from exorbitant charities, and from the reproach that Hindostan is become the "basest of kingdoms," whilst we should be only doing our duty, a little late, it is true, but better now than neglected till the evil shall become inveterate.—Yours, &c.,

RICHARD F. BURTON.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Feb. 4, 1876.

SONAPORE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am afraid the European community of Bombay have, in considering the many demands lately made on their generosity to a great extent, overlooked the claims of the Sonapore Cemetery Fund.

It is, I think, admitted by all, that the improvement made on that part of the cemetery fronting the Queen's Road, by the removal of the old unsightly wall, the substitution of a handsome railing with raised terrace of earthwork, neatly done up with grass, flowers, and shrubs, is well worth the money expended on it, and must not only be pleasant information to those who have all that is left of many dear ones lying there, but also a pleasing sight to many European ladies and gentlemen, who daily pass that way.

I feel assured that the Europeans of Bombay will never allow the two gentlemen—Mr. Jacomb and Mr. Walton—who have so ably carried out of this improvement, to pay the balance out of their own pockets, which, I believe, they have guaranted to the contractors should the public fail to subscribe it; the sum still awanting is Rs. 900 only, a very small sum indeed. I hope those who have not yet subscribed, will now send their mite, and show that Europeans as well as natives have a few rupees to spare, and are willing to part with them for a good object.

S. O. R.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 1st Feb.

The cotton season has now fairly commenced. The crop, which was somewhat thrown back on account of the heavy floods on this side of Guzerat during the last monsoon is now ready for picking, and cartloads of *kuppas* are now seen making their way to the ginning factories which are teeming here on all sides. The town looks quite brisk, and the noise and tumult attending an active season are met with everywhere. There seems to be keen competition for ginning among the factories, and the rates are reported to be so low as to hardly pay.

A very interesting ceremony recently took place here before a large assemblage of the leading European and native gentlemen, viz. the starting and christening of the new engines of the Broach Mills Company. This concern has the honour of being the pioneers of spinning industry, and the first started in Western India; it was founded in 1855 before ever any mill in Bombay had seen the daylight. Though its commencement was very successful, its prospects have drooped on account of its management changing hands several times in the course of the last few years; but it seems that it has in the last two years fallen into very able hands—the Bombay firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co.—who have established a name as the most successful of mill managers. The change seems to have brought new blood into the concern, which, being more than twenty years old, was sadly in need of renovation. The factory has been now thoroughly overhauled, some portion of its old delapidated buildings has been taken down, and an extensive new wing has been added; in fact, there are so many new works seen about the place that any one who had seen the mill before would be at once struck with the marvellous change it has undergone. The old engines have been replaced by a splendid pair of new engines from Messrs. Galloways. Broach has never seen more elegant and powerful engines than these. A large number of European and native gentlemen assembled at the mills yesterday at the invitation of the Agent, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to witness the first start[illegible] christening. The engines were started by Mrs. J[illegible]nston, the wife of our worthy Civil Surgeon, who is so [illegible]hly respected here on account of his very kind [illegible] urbane disposition, and was christened (Albe[illegible] and Alexa[illegible] [illegible] honour of the recent royal visit of the future [illegible] of India. The event passed off with gre[illegible] [illegible] one present was highly gratified with the [illegible] engines.

The weather se[illegible] to be somewhat fitful. We alternate cold and warm days. The winter which generally excessively cold this time of the year, and w[illegible] expected to be very bitter on account of the late heav[illegible] floods has been very disappointing, and is as though [illegible] were in the midst of a gentle summer.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 2nd February.

The last feather on the camel's back of our civic community has been given by a motion to pass a new Municipal Bill through the Legislative Council; in fact, it has already passed one or more readings, and may shortly be expected to become law, not, however, without vigorous efforts to restrain its hurried and ill-timed introduction. The plea on which this new or revised bill is based is the necessity for providing funds to improve the sanitation of our city and to carry out the proposed drainage scheme. To raise these funds a "tax" is to be imposed on grain and food articles, &c. entering the city; and, in fact, a sort of Octroi duty similar to that in force in Bombay. Now, this is in itself a most grievous and mischievous innovation. A tax on food will affect with most severity those already overburdened in that direction, added to which in a city like Madras with such numberless ways of getting into it on every side, it is almost impossible ever to collect such dues with any amount of regularity. It will only tend to demoralise and injure the mass of the population by imposing a heavy load upon them, and at the same time give them an opening for entering upon an extensive system of smuggling; in fact, such laws as these are the very prime seeds of Communism and the like, because tending to render the people dissatisfied with a lot already hard almost beyond endurance, they become reckless and bitter foes of their unjust taskmasters, whilst the very opening for contraband trade is so much encouragement to all who have little or nothing to lose to embark in it. The first step taken, a life of comparative ease and luxury lies before the novice; the dangers run in common bind him and his associates in close unison, and the vigour with which the law pursues them, embitters them for ever against those who stand in the light of "persecutors." What follows?—secret societies, banded together primarily to evade laws, subsequently to break them, and finally to overthrow them; from these causes "Red Republicanism" grows and spreads—a rather dangerous plant to feed and nurture in tropical India.

I am digressing somewhat from the matter in hand. Against the long crying grievance of Municipal mismanagement—the climax having been reached by the proposed scheme of taxation—loud murmurings are heard on every side, and the first to resent its introduction are the native community. Being the strongest and most closely allied together, they generally do take the *pas* in such cases here; and a meeting was forthwith called to propound resolutions, &c. The Sheriff being applied to to convene the assembly, at first objected on the grounds "that such a gathering should include all classes," but its being represented to him that "time did not permit of any alteration or extension of programme," he finally consented to attend, and opened the meeting, at which your own was present. Patcheappah's Hall, where the gathering was held, is one of the largest buildings of its kind in Madras, and of noble proportions. Here last evening at 5 30 P.M., a numerous gathering of native gentlemen and their followers were assembled. The Sheriff, as before said, opened the hall, and Mr. Ry. R. Hurri Rao Guroo took the chair. As the matter was one of "local" rather than universal interest, I will not trouble you with all the names, &c., but give a slight outline of the proceedings. The first proposition was to the effect that—"(1). The present Municipal taxes, if carefully collected, and the proceeds judiciously administered, are sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Municipality, and that the costs of extraordinary works such as the drainage scheme, should be met from Imperial grants. (2). The second motion that hospitals and education do not strictly form objects of Municipal expenditure, was ably set forth by Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, a really fluent speaker, who, however, would be none the worse if he let himself gently down to the level of his audience, and occasionally lost sight rather more of the personal pronoun (first singular.) Whilst these speeches were going on some three or four reporters left their chairs in the front row, and stood close up to the dais for a few minutes in order to hear better. A couple of native gentlemen (?) (I beg their pardon) coolly removed the hats from two of these chairs and appropriated them; one of them vacated most unwillingly when requested by the owner, but the other native positively refused to stir; his interlocutor happened to be a big, jovial tempered gentleman, who took things very coolly, but finding persuasion of no avail, said, "All right, well go halves," and quietly sat down on Mr. Baboo's lap. Well, I guess his fourteen or fifteen stone was not quite pleasant to the conceited [illegible] in white muslin, [illegible] from beneath my friend with the sweetly [illegible]nocent expression "don't be so rude sah, you should be ashamed of yourself," and toddled off to relate his sad case to an elderly native gentleman who had seen all and quietly pooh-poohed his complaint. What think you of young Madras proper? To return to the propositions. No. 3 complained of the already over-numerous and oppressive taxes, and demanded a commission of independent members to take evidence as to their assessment and collection, &c. No. 4 referred to octroi or town duties, especially on food grains, as the most objectionable tax; &c. No. 5 pointed out defects in the constitution of the Municipal Commission, &c. No 6 adopted the petition, and No. 7 appointed committee to take the necessary measures for forwarding the petition, &c. Of course there were the usual votes of thanks, &c., but the above will give you an idea of the proceedings. The general tone of the speakers was one of strong feeling against the bill, and of a piteous cry for help from Government. It is rather to be regretted that our Aryan brother will so persistently look up to Government like a child to its father, whilst neglecting so many little things which he might to do to help himself. However, enough on this subject. The following are the principal portions of the petition, from which you will perceive that there are really just grounds for complaint, and it looks like rather bad form on the part of the Legislature, that they attempt to tax the daily food of the working man, instead of fastening upon luxuries, such as liquors, &c:—

To His Grace the Most Noble the Governor-in-Council, [illegible] the Legislative Department, Fort St. George.

The petition of the undersigned native inhabit[illegible] and Rate-payers of Madras

Humbly Sheweth,—That the incidence of the p[illegible] Municipal taxation has been oppressive, especially [illegible] the humbler inhabitants, is proved by the fact that [illegible] third of the bills, on house and land rates alone, numb[illegible] in all 1,57,000, for the last five years, amounting to [illegible] one-twentieth of the revenue for that period, was ha[illegible] over to the distraint department for collection; [illegible] proving the accuracy of the forecast of the Hon'ble R[illegible] Ellis, who observed in May 1865, with reference to a B[illegible] then before the Honorable Council for making Laws a[illegible] Regulations, "we believe that, in the taxes we have proposed, we have gone to the extreme limits of taxation which will stop short of being absolutely oppressive."

That any further increase of Municipal taxation, except upon luxuries, for any purpose whatsoever is, your petitioners respectfully submit, impossible consistent with the truest principles of sanitation and fiscal science. For the consequence of the enormous increase in taxation, which has taken place during the past twenty years, has been overcrowding in houses to an extent more than sufficient to account for the high mortuary returns for which Madras has of late years become unfortunately conspicuous, as was testified too recently by the doubts expressed as to the expediency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales including this city in his Indian tour.

That your petitioners, while fully recognising the humane objects for which additional taxation is proposed, and being loyally willing to further the benevolent objects of the Government to the utmost of their ability, are painfully convinced that, however desirable or necessary a system of drainage may be, or however equitable in the abstract it may be that hospitals and schools should be supported by the Municipal funds, Madras cannot bear the burden of paying for them on the scale proposed in the said Government Order or in the Draft Bill before Your Grace's Honorable Council for making Laws and Regulations.

That your Petitioners are persuaded that, if the atmosphere of Madras is rendered as pure as is hoped for, by a drainage scheme at the cost of taxing the necessaries of life of the people, there will be no improvement in the mortuary returns. For the tax on food grains received by the Municipal Commissioners will be considerably less, taking into account restricted trade and new establishments than that practically paid by the consumers. The restriction of trade, however small, will make itself felt on the labour market and on the receipts of the bread winners of the community, which receipts, in consequence of increased taxation and restriction of trade, will have less purchasing power than formerly, and thus deprivation or diminution of food will produce worse consequences than are produced by the difference in the sanitary conditions of Madras at present and those which a system of drainage may produce.

That the arguments contained in the Government Order above adverted to, even admitting that they are based upon sound abstract grounds, cannot be considered as conclusive even putting aside the impecunious state of Madras which impecuniosity is proved by the last resource of a taxing body, a tax on the essentials of life being had recourse to. For, even supposing that the taxation in Mofussil towns is cheerfully paid and equitably collected, the conditions of these towns differ essentially from those of a capital town, the seat of Government and public offices, and of necessity of a large garrison, the centre of business, which exists not merely for its own permanent inhabitants but for a large number of people residing in the Mofussil and foreign parts who are continually visiting it. On this ground your petitioners believe that Imperial revenues might fairly be charged with a large portion of what is called the Municipal expenditure of the Town of Madras. In support of this view, and of that expressed above by the late Sir William Denison, your petitioners would venture to quote a few words from a speech delivered in the Madras Council Chamber by His Excellency Lord Napier, during the debate on a Municipal Bill since known as Act IX of 1867:—"I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to state emphatically my personal opinion that the sanitation of the City of Madras, and of the other great towns of the Presidency, is not exclusively a Municipal question; and the great engineering works necessary to correct existing evils, and involving a great expenditure, cannot be undertaken from Municipal means alone."

That the Committee on the Municipal Bill of 1867 when urged to introduce Town Duties "resolved not to introduce them in the [then] present bill, feeling that it would be generally regarded as a retrograde method of taxation." Your petitioners submit that what was retrograde in 1867 must be retrograde in 1876 and they would humbly point out that, while the pecuniary burdens of Government are in India being removed from the general to local revenues, the tendency in England, where the taxation, though heavy, leaves the "staff of life" untouched, is to make existing local burdens charges against the Imperial revenue.

That the impost which your petitioners most fear, is one which can only indirectly affect the well-to-do portion of them personally. The tax proposed to be levied on the "staff of life" in Madras amounts to about twelve annas a head annually. This will amount in many cases to more than a month's pay of the bread winner of an Indian household. But twelve annas a head will not cover the incidence of the tax on the consumers. Political economists know that the duties have to be advanced by dealers in cash, and that, upon this cash transaction in India, greater profits must be made than upon the original purchase-money of food grains, which admits of simple financing. To the twelve annas and the legitimate profits of the dealer must be added the illegal and arbitrary exactions, whether relating to time or to money, of the officials who will have the collecting of the town duties. The consequences of all these will ultimately fall on the consumer, and will remove from him the greatest incentive to industry and accumulation, and thus give a stimulus to the formation of a pauper population. Your petitioners would supplement their remarks on the subject by a quotation from Adam Smith which has not, in later works on Political Economy, met with any contradiction. "Any rise," says that distinguished author, "in the average price of necessaries unless it is compensated by a proportionable rise in the wages of labour must necessarily diminish, more or less, the ability of the poor to bring up numerous families, and consequently to supply the demand for useful labour; whatever may be the state of that demand, whether increasing, stationary, or declining; or such as requires an increasing, stationary or declining population."

That the proposed town duties will not constitute the only poll tax on the people of Madras, for there at present exists one in the shape of the salt duty, which amounts to six annas a-head, the plea for imposing which may be gathered from the words of Lord Lawrence, when giving evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the 10th June 1873: "In order to make up for the loss of revenue by abolition of transit duties in the time of Lord William Bentinck, the salt tax was very much raised." "I think," added his Lordship, "it is an enormous rate." If his lordship's opinion is correct, as applicable to a poll tax of six annas, what language would be applicable to its being trebled at a stroke, with the additions which would inevitably flow from the causes your petitioners have already humbly placed before Your Grace?

That adverting again to the Government Order before mentioned, it appears that the Government is of opinion that "much mismanagement and waste exists." Your petitioners fear that such expansion of establishments as would be necessary, were the proposed new taxes to be levied, would lead to more mismanagement and more waste. They would at the same time remark that, though the Municipal Commission must pay, and may direct the officers of the Municipality responsible for this mismanagement and waste, the Municipality has no power to enforce obedience, as these officers receive their appointments direct from Government, get leave from the same source, and seek no other approbation but that of Government.

That, if Your Grace in Council should not be convinced of the oppression that the threatened taxes on the necessaries of life, together with the enormous increase in other taxes during the last twenty years above adverted to would occasion, your petitioners would humbly pray that, as no reason exists for hasty legislation on the subject, an independent commission should be appointed to take evidence upon the consequences of past taxation and opinions on the prospects of that which appears impending, and to lay a report of their proceedings before Your Grace in Council. The same commission might with advantage also, your petitioners believe, be entrusted to enquire into the discrepancies between demands and actual collections on behalf of Municipal revenue and into the economy exercised in performing the executive work.

That finally your petitioners humbly ask—

I. That no town duties shall be levied in Madras.

II. That hospitals and schools be no longer charges on the Municipal revenues.

III. That if a drainage scheme be deemed a necessity, it should, or rather must, be executed from Imperial funds.

IV. That greater authority be given to the Municipal Commissioners over their nominal subordinates.

V. That a commission be appointed to enquire into the operation of past measures of taxation and the capacity of the rate-payers generally to bear the burdens now proposed to be laid upon them.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham held the usual reception on Monday night last in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. According to the old saying better late than never, for although from ulterior causes it had been from time to time postponed, the festivities on Monday night, in the *recherche* style for which the Chandos family have ever been famous, fully compensated for the delay. The entertainment took the form of a reception, followed by a supper, with fireworks and illuminations for amusement, and the Governor's and Volunteer Bands in attendance. Amongst the station notabilitiies who were present were Sir William Robinson wearing his newly received honours; whilst prominent amongst strangers was the Governor of Malacca, Captain Shaw, R.N. and his lady. The fireworks were really first-rate, and on a similar scale to those provided by Messrs. Brock and Co. during the Prince's visit here, but far surpassing them in brilliance and splendour, and reflected the greatest credit on the native artists who supplied them. The supper, it is needless to add was perfect; and at the close His Grace the Duke made a short and appropriate speech winding up with "Her Majesty the Queen," which called forth loud and long continued cheering. Far from taking things easy amongst the "purple," our new Governor bids fair to outstrip his predecessor both in personal acquaintance with the presidency he governs, and in a personal knowledge of his multifarious duties. The other day when on a tour of inspection upon the railway His Grace rather electrified some of the officials by his questions, and, I hear, pointed out several defects. If all is true, it is not impossible that His Grace's practical knowledge of Railway administration may bring about some very necessary reforms. Whilst on his recent tour, the Duke paid a visit to the small French settlement of Yandon, which appears to have given great pleasure to the inhabitants, although with characteristic politeness, the *Chef de Service* tendered his regrets that timely warning of the compliment had not been received, in order that a suitable reception might have been prepared for so distinguished a visitor.

The steam transport Tenasserim is expected to-morrow from Rangoon, bringing detachments of H. M.'s 67th Regt. and 65th. Royal Artillery. On arrival at head quarters, H. M.'s 89th Regt. will at once embark on board the Tenasserim and proceed to Rangoon *en route* to Thyetmyo and Tonghoo. No. 1 Battery 5th Brigade R. A. will also proceed by first available transport to Tonghoo in relief of No. 6 Battery. Details of invalids belonging to the 21st and 67th Regts. and Royal Artillery arrived this morning from Convalescent Depots and will be despatched to join their respective corps as opportunity offers.

Our new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Neville Chamberlain, arrived this morning per s. s. Australia, and was met on the pier by Brigadier General Raikes, C. B and other high officials, His Excellency's arrival being announced by a salute of 15 guns from the Saluting Battery, and the usual guard of honour being in waiting to receive him.

JET JEWELLERY.—A large assortment of Real Whitby Jet Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, &c. Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 4TH FEB., 3.26 P.M.

Captain Butler, Deputy Master Attendant, was drowned yesterday evening returning from a shooting excursion. Captain Butler and some of the Serapis officers in a small steamer were returning to Calcutta when their steamer collided with a tug. The little steamer was beached and Captain Butler was missing. One Serapis officer had a narrow escape.

COLONEL BACON.

Colonel Bacon, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, goes on one year's furlough immediately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT JEYPORE.

JEYPORE, 4TH FEB.

The Prince entered Jeypore this evening. A grand Oriental procession was formed from the Sangareen to the Ajmere Gate; running footmen, outriders and Javelin men in curious costumes, guns drawn by bullocks, elephants bearing banners, and a long array of native horsemen came first, then followed a crowd of men at arms fencing with long swords and dancing wildly in front of the Prince and the Maharaja, who were mounted on elephants and surrounded by torch bearers who headed the Royal suite of sixty elephants carrying the suite, the Rajas and nobles, whilst the rear was brought up by horse and foot soldiers.

Great crowds lined the bazaars, which are the perfection of neatness and cleanliness. Venetian masts and abundant decorations were along the whole route and considerable enthusiasm was displayed.

RUSSIAN SUBSIDIES TO THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3RD FEB.

The Russian Cabinet is now considering a scheme for partially withdrawing the subsidies of the Russian Steam Navigation Company and will instead refund the Suez Canal tolls on Russian vessels from India and China to the Black Sea.

THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

LONDON, 3RD FEB.

H. M. Troop-ship Jumna sailed for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, 3RD FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....	£9,312,500	Dec.	£312,500.
Bills Discounted	£17,687,500	Inc.	£562,500
Bullion	£22,357,000	Inc.	£125,000.

Departure.—Saga.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 4TH FEB., 7 A.M.

H. M. S. Tenasserim, from Rangoon, arrived.

THE *Englishman* hears that, so far as Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell's report goes, it is not likely that Government will be called on this year to devise relief measures of any great extent for any part of Tirhoot, or the adjoining districts. We hope so.

THE Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of 235 men of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment stationed at Aldershot being transferred to the 2nd Battalion, in order to make up its strength to the regulated establishment previous to embarking for India.

On dit, according to the Lahore paper, that Mr. Roberts, Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Lahore, will shortly proceed on furlough to Europe, and that in the event of his doing so Mr. H. W. Steel, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Kussoor, will probably take his place.

NEWS has reached Calcutta of the death, at the Andamans, of a man once well-known in the N. W. Provinces, Captain C. H. Levinge, who assisted at the birth and almost at the extinction of the United Bank of India. A year or two back Captain Levinge became a Purser in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company, through whose kindness it was he was sent to Port Blair for the change of climate which failed to restore him.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following letter from Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot:—"I have the honour in the interest of the public, to request that you will be so good as to publish in the next issue of your paper, a paragraph to the effect that cholera has again broken out in the North Arcot District, and many deaths are being daily reported from all parts. People, therefore, who visit the town of Calastri, for the Sivarathri festival, which commences on the 19th February, will run very great risk."

WE are told by the *Madras Times* that the Duke of Buckingham will probably leave Madras for Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer appointed to sail on the 16th instant, and after a short visit to the Viceroy, his Grace will return by sea, the trip to Hyderabad and Bellary having been given up for the present. The return steamer, which leaves the Sandheads on the 25th instant, is due here on the 28th, so that the Duke may probably return in time to attend the Fancy Dress Ball to be given by Lady Mary Grenville on the 28th. This arrangement would give His Grace five days to spend in Calcutta.

THE *Madras Mail* has had some "dry bones" presented to it, which were placed on the Editor's table by the Chief Secretary to Government. The first paper is an Estimate of Rs. 1[illegible] for repairing a cemetery; a return of deaths in Madras for the last 5 years; and 13 Budget Estimates of Local Funds and Municipal Reports in as many little Mofussil places in the Madras Presidency. The *Mail* justly remarks:—"We beg to ask the Government in all seriousness whether this is a proper recognition of the right of the inhabitants of a great British dependency to know something about how they are governed?"

AN American paper sarcastically indicates the disadvantages of advertising as follows:—"Advertising is a great bother. It only brings a lot of folks to your place of business. If they want you let them hunt you up. Then if you get your name in the paper you will be bored with drummers, and people will call on you and you will have to show them goods. Your stock will be exhausted so much that you will be obliged to buy more goods which is a great trouble. If you advertise, too, it gives your place a reputation abroad; folks will go there and crowd, and make it too lively. If you don't want to do anything, keep as still as you can."

THE Ootacamund paper gives a terrible account of the state of affairs at the Post Office there:—"There is something wrong with the Post Office," is what we frequently hear in Ootacamund now-a-days. Cheques and notes seem to go astray with alarming frequency, especially when their covers are addressed to parties residing in Ootacamund. We know of one case where two cheques and one Treasury receipt were sent in payment of a bill due, on three several occasions, not one of which was received by the addressee. Last week a cheque for Rs. 500, sent to a resident in Ooty, never came to hand. Another case has been told to us of half-notes being sent from Ooty enclosed in letters which never reached their proper destination. There appears to be great difficulty in getting to the bottom of the mystery; and we think the matter deserves the closest attention of the Post Master here and also of the Post-master-General of Madras.

THE *Ceylon Times* writes as follows about the late acting Chief Justice of Ceylon and Queen's Advocate:—"It is our painful duty to announce the death of Sir Richard Morgan, which sad event took place at his residence Whist Bungalow at 9.30 last evening (Jan. 27). The deceased was attacked with unpleasant symptoms whilst attending a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday last; on the following day he rallied so much as to inspire his family with hopes of speedy recovery, but at an early hour yesterday morning it became apparent that the attack was of a serious nature and he never rallied. In the late Queen's Advocate the Government have lost an able adviser, the public an indefatigable servant, a large circle of acquaintances, a warm hearted friend, the poor a stedfast helper, and his family one whose loss cannot be estimated." His remains were interred the next day at the Borella Cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of people and of the principal residents of Colombo. A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued expressing the deep regret of the Government at his death and directing that as his body approaches the burial ground the same number of guns should be fired as minute guns as the deceased was entitled to as a salute when living."

THE *Englishman*:—While we think our contemporary, the *Statesman*, somewhat under-estimates the potency of the permanent, as compared with the temporary causes of the present depreciation of silver, we entirely concur with him in his recommendation that the Secretary of State should provide for the Home charges by opening a sterling loan, instead of by drawing, at a ruinous loss, on the Local Government, leaving the latter to apply the amount with which it would otherwise have had to meet his bills, in providing for public works charges, or, so far as it may not be required for that purpose, in the redemption of rupee stock. Indeed, we would go further than this. It has become a question whether it is not advisable, on both financial and political grounds that a portion of the public debt of India should be transferred to England, by opening a sterling loan there, and remitting the proceeds to this country in silver, for the redemption of a corresponding amount of rupee paper. Not only would the balance of exchange be thus redressed, but the increased demand for silver would raise the price of that metal in a very appreciable degree. It is true that the operation would result in a permanent addition to the Home charges, in the shape of interest which would otherwise have had to be paid in India; but the evils of the present sudden and disastrous fall in exchange would be averted.

THE following General Order relative to the dress of officers of the Royal Artillery has been issued:—

"1. Colonels on the Staff and Colonels commanding Artillery districts are to wear the ordinary regimental uniform, with cocked hat and plume, and in undress an embroidered peak to forage cap; 2. The horse furniture to be as prescribed for Colonels on the Staff at page 8 of the 'Dress Regulations for the Army,' 1874, but this is not to apply to Colonels of Royal Horse Artillery when wearing full dress; 3. The following is the description of a new stable jacket, which has been approved for officers of the Royal Artillery, of a mess waistcoat for the Horse Brigades, and of a mess waistcoat for Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigades:—Stable jacket.—Blue cloth, with scarlet collar and pointed scarlet cuffs, laced all round with three-quarters inch gold lace, regimental pattern, to form bull's-eye at the bottom of each back seam, small gold tracing on collar seam, deep gold twisted cord with small button on each shoulder, to fasten with hooks and eyes, small gilt studs up the front, scarlet lining. Field officers to wear a flat chevron of inch lace, extending to six inches from the bottom of the cuff, with braided eyes above and below the lace, the bottom of the braiding to reach just over the top of the scarlet cuff. Captains and Lieutenants to have on each sleeve an Austrian knot of gold cord six inches deep, traced round with gold braid, seven inches deep and figured for Captains, six and a half inches deep and plain for Lieutenants; the bottom of the braiding to reach just over the top of the scarlet cuff. A small silver embroidered grenade to be worn by all ranks on each side of the front of the collar upon the red light. Mess waistcoat for Horse Brigades.—Scarlet cloth with collar, half-inch gold lace, regimental pattern, all round—including collar—row of gold Russia braid to form eyes, down the front, inside the lace, with figures according to pattern. Pockets edged with gold Russia tracing braid crow's feet, with figure of eight at each end, and crow's feet in centre. To fasten with hooks and eyes, small gilt studs up front."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that Mr. Holms and his critics alike waste time in elaborate comparisons between the cost of the German and English soldier. The former receives from his Government the barest subsistence, the allowance for messing being raised or reduced with the local prices, and the recruit being often found an extra meal from his home, even when this is a poor one; while in the other case, the attempt is made to pay the soldier what will be sufficient to induce and continue a voluntary engagement. This attempt is at present a failure. To ascribe the failure, as Mr. Holms seems indirectly to do, to our extravagant expenditure, is a mistake which vitiates his whole argument. But none of those who dispute it has touched the real point in the German conscription question—the gradual raising of the standard, which is now so high as to take the physical pick of the population, and to exempt or turn over permanently into the Ersatz all the weaker and smaller [illegible]ds. The proofs of this are clear. In 1874 th[illegible]ole draft was but 137,000; and the addition[illegible]mber fully qualified, but turned over t[illegible] Ersatz as supernumeraries, no more th[illegible] That is, in all the year's recruiting[illegible]y 146,000 young m[illegible] up to the [illegible]ile nearly [illegible] to the [illegible]satz as not [illegible]d 363,000 were for [illegible]nd or third year's [illegible]t back" to come [illegible]tion of the stouter [illegible]orking class, who [illegible]Vestern States of [illegible]ing fact, officially recorded in the German returns for 1874, that against the draft of 137,000 made there were 291,000 deserters reported, of whom it was admitted that 211,000 were absolutely lost for ever from the provincial rolls.

THE Warden of the Standards states in his Report on the year 1874-75 that he is preserving in the Standards Office Museum specimens of fraudulent weights, measures, and balances which have been seized in shops and streets by the local inspectors. In this curious collection may be noticed a false balance, said to be much used by provision dealers in poor districts of large towns, and deserving mention on account of its dexterous construction. In appearance it is a handsome looking balance, with an enamelled platform; but, according to the portion of the platform upon which the goods are placed, it is possible for a seller or buyer using it to give or obtain 14oz. or 18oz. to the pound without raising any suspicion as to the fraud practised. The Warden has to state, also, that several local inspectors call attention to the short measure now given by publicans in "a glass." The Licensing Act of 1872 has a clause requiring the use of Imperial standard measures where intoxicating liquor is sold in a quantity not less than half a pint; and the conclusion drawn is that if a person asks for a glass of ale, wine, or spirits, "the landlord can give what quantity of liquor he chooses." Specimens have been forwarded to the Standards Office of glasses now commonly used by publicans, in the form of goblets, the glass is very considerably thicker at the lower part of the measure, the capacity of which is thus proportionately diminished, but the diminution is not apparent to the eye when the glass is filled with liquor. This kind of fraud upon the public is regarded as a direct consequence of the Licensing Act of 1872. Before the enactment of that clause publicans were bound, both by the law and by the terms of their licences, to sell by the Imperial measure only. Very many licensed victuallers secure a considerable sale by "glass" by having a seperate principal compartment in which "glasses only are served." If a customer asks in that select division for half a pint or other legal measure of liquor, he is told to go to a different part of the bar. The Warden of the Standards has suggested that the law should require that quantities, less than half a pint must like the larger quantities, be sold in measures marked according to the Imperial Standards.

WE cut the following from the *Times*:—The telegraph will have already informed the readers of *The Times* of the sad accident to a dahabeeah on the Nile on the night of the 23rd of December, which resulted in the loss of three nieces of Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London. It appears that Mr. Russell Gurney himself had started on the Nile voyage first, leaving the rest of his party, consisting of his nephew and nieces to follow him as rapidly as possible in a second boat, the Flora, with a dragoman *reis* or captain and the ordinary crew. It is usual on account of the sandbanks, shallows and many curves of the river for dahabeeahs on the Nile to moor at nightfall; but in order to lose no time the Flora pushed on after sunset against, it is said, the opinion of the *reis*. At 9 or 10 in the evening they were some 16 miles off Minieh, a strong northerly breeze blowing with squalls. They were passing Gebel el Tagr the Mountain of the Bird whose lofty precipitous cliffs rise abruptly from the river several hundred feet. The Nile, having no tributary for the last 1,800 miles of its course, only decreases in size as it nears its mouth, and is much wider here than it is at Cairo. It is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge, and the winds rush down the ravines with great force. The Flora was under full sail—that big lateen [redacted] Hotel at Cairo, who had begged to be taken on the trip to avoid impressment as a soldier for the Abyssinian war, was among those lost. As yet the bodies have not been recovered; but divers have gone up to the scene of the disaster, and it is hoped that their efforts will be attended with success. The sympathy for Mr. Russell Gurney and his nephew is universal at Cairo, and the catastrophe has cast a great gloom over all English travellers in Egypt. It cannot be too strongly impressed on Nile tourists that the dahabeeah is only a fair-weather boat. With its comfortable house on deck, its 60ft. or 70ft. of length, its enormous sail, requiring a yard to hold it nearly double the length of the boat, and, with all this having a draught of barely 3ft., a Nile boat is very easily capsized, and accidents would be frequent if travellers did not, as a rule, prefer safety to speed, and always seek the shelter of the banks when there is anything like bad weather.

ANGLO-Indians, says the *Saturday Review*, in a notice of Hunter's *Life of Lord Mayo*, will hardly repress a smile at the profuseness with which Mr. Hunter distributes laudatory epithets to the colleagues, advisers, and subordinates of Lord Mayo. We say this because he is very careful to inform us that he has imposed on himself "a rule of reticence regarding the personal qualities of living men." After this it is amusing to reckon the number of times in which he has applied the term "eminent" to councillors, secretaries, and diplomatists; and the paragraphs in which he ostentatiously goes out of his way to smother individuals with praise. There is an admirable precept in Arthur Clough's New Decalogue, which ambitious young civilians will do well to remember:—

> Honour thy parents: that is, all
> From whom advancement may befall.

It is a natural incident to such a biography that it should deal with the opinions of men still living, and with measures the effect of which is imperfectly felt. But there are asterisks which conceal nothing, and gaps which it would have been perfectly innocuous to fill in with the name. In dealing with some reforms which are not yet fully tested, it was perhaps impossible to avoid the appearance of controversy; and many of the pages are occupied with extracts from minutes and letters in which the late Viceroy argues out his own views. It is sometimes rather difficult to say where this "eminent" councillor or that tried "friend" ends, and where Mr. Hunter takes up his own parable. Perhaps this was inevitable, but it only shows the difficulty that attends a biographer who is treading, as it were, on the heels of his subject-matter. Even such a practised writer is not always free from little blemishes. The men who compose our cavalry are not usually styled "privates," but "troopers." To translate the term Peshwa (the old head of the Mahrattas) by "over-lord" is to substitute what is for the majority of readers something more mystic and bewildering than the original term. Lord Mayo, with all his geniality and good nature, would have been sorely tried if he had seen himself described as a "clever sportsman with his gun." He was, it is well known, a good rider and a capital shot. We are sorry, too, to find Mr. Hunter not above claptrap when he pictures an Indian "husbandman and his family toiling, bare-backed, in the sun or under the tropical rains." Does the author, who has seen seed-time and harvest, really mean that the Ryot would be better off if he did not divest himself of his *chuddur* or upper garment when he is ploughing or weeding? In relating a well-known anecdote of the late Justice Maule, who sarcastically explained to the prisoner why there was not one law for the poor and another for the rich, Mr. Hunter robs the anecdote of its point by representing the trial as one for wife-beating, instead of bigamy. We think, too, that the author is quite wrong in ascribing the downfall of the Moghul Empire to the abandonment of what he calls a "peripatetic" Government, or Life in Camp, as practised by emperors from Akbar to Aurangzib. The unwieldy Empire of Delhi fell owing to Aurangzib's bigotry, its own corruption and weakness, the raid of Nadir Shah, and the rise of the Mahrattas. But "false centralization" had nothing to do with victories gained over Imperial forces in Northen India, or with Plassey. These, however, are partial blots. A graver objection to Mr. Hunter's work is that, while bringing out the merits of Lord Mayo's administration, he has made it appear that Lord Mayo either abandoned for ever some vital errors into which his predecessors had deviated, or at least that he discovered some new mode of governing the Empire which had escaped their penetration. We do not say that Mr. Hunter puts this view forward in so many words, but this is the impression caused by his flowing narrative.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 19TH TO 26TH JANUARY 1876.

SEVERAL smart showers of rain have fallen during the past week, but not sufficient to even partially fill the tanks; and the weather continues cloudy. A good strong sun is really desirable for a few days to dry up the ground, which, so long as it remains damp, gives out a very unpleasant smell.

Redhwan Pasha has reached Berbera from Jub, and has assumed command from Jamali Pasha who returns to Egypt. M'Killop Pasha was expected to arrive at Berbera about the 25th instant, whence he will probably sail direct for Suez. Two or three steamers arrive daily with pilgrims for India, Zanzibar, the Straits, Java, &c.; fortunately there has been no epidemic this year at Mecca. The season is reported as unusually healthy.

Every thing is reported quiet from Zanzibar, the Egyptians having evacuated the places seized by them within His Highness Seyyed Burgash's dominions.

F. M. HUNTER, Capt., Assistant in charge.

DR. BLANEY'S WATER SUPPLY MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A. B. C.," following on "Tristram Shandy" this morning, asks some very pertinent questions of Dr. Blaney and Mr. Pedder. The learned Doctor will excuse my mentioning Mr. Pedder's name in connection with his own illustrious one! I will ask Dr. Blaney one or two more questions.

1st. What about the Shievla water supply scheme?
2nd. What are its objects?
3rd. Who are its promoters?

It is, and has long been rumoured in Bombay that a scheme was originated by the late Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodew to construct the Shievla lake (Mr. Aitken's scheme) *there* to erect cotton mills and thus to utilise the great power there obtainable. The scheme languished after his death, but has been energetically pushed of late by certain public-spirited persons who have by secret agency already purchased nearly, if not all, the land required for the lake, and have an experienced engineer who has completed all the plans and designs.

This is a perfectly legitimate scheme which I will not denounce in the foolishly violent manner Dr. Blaney attacks Mr. Clogg's scheme, which relies on the utilization of the Tansa water power for mills *in existence in Bombay* for its future profits, and would therefore prove a very formidable opponent to the Shievla Company with its mills as yet unconstructed in the Mofussil.

Can the fear of such formidable competition account for any of the red hot patriotism with which the Tansa scheme is assailed? If so before the question is temperately discussed, the public should know all about the Shievla scheme and the promoters or subscribers.

In the flood of ignorance and nonsense with which we have been hitherto *baptised* it is impossible to discern why Bombay should not have plenty of cheap water and its principal industry benefit by cheap water power instead of dear coal. Let the thing be fairly and coolly and impartially discussed. Surely Bombay is not yet utterly Be-Blaney-ized. There must be many European gentlemen dealing intelligently with so large a question.

Bombay, 4th Feb. "C. D.

THE KATTYAWAR CIRCULAR ABOUT PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has greatly amused me to see a great noise made by your contemporaries—English as well as native—with regard to a circular promulgated by Mr. Peile, the Political Agent of Kattyawar, requiring all petitions addressed either to the Political Agent or to the Government of Bombay, to be countersigned by the *writer* or *composer* of them.

The object of the circular is quite plain enough, but the interested petty-foggers have set the whole machinery in motion to raise an impression among the "*uninitiated*" that a great *zoolum* is being done by Government. But Government has taken a step in the right direction, inasmuch as the signature of the writer of the petition will be taken as a guarantee that the petitioner's case is fairly and intelligibly represented to the authorities.

Now, how stands the matter at present? In Kattyawar, as a rule, the petitions are framed by half-educated young men, who are sometimes in Government employ, and who on account of their official status, can easily succeed in extracting enormous sums from poor petitioners. There is another class who pride themselves as "recognised" vakils of the Agency Court, but whose knowledge of English is very contemptible; and yet they are very prone to indite petitions in English and charge very heavy fees into the bargain—sometimes four or five times as much as a senior barrister of the High Court receives. There is a third class also who are wholly innocent of English, but who are conspicuous for their [redacted] their own doings. The writers being behind the scenes made every sort of assertions, allegations, and charges against the party opposed to the petitioner; but nothing is more detestable than a string of allegations no way supported by evidence impugning the character of the trying authorities in the first or second instance as the case may be.

Thus you will see, Sir, that a storm in a teapot has been raised without any ground whatsoever, for does not the Civil Procedure Code require the petitions or appeals to be countersigned by the vakils of the parties? (See sec 27 of Act VIII. of 1859.) No objection is taken against that provision in the Code, and one does not understand why a similar provision with some enlargement, made by the Government in a circular promulgated in a non-regulation province, must be found fault with, as being designed to put down appeals, prevent the redress of wrong, and hamper independence, &c.

Again, if you will bear in mind the amount of criticism bestowed in the well-known Jeytpore case, you will not fail to perceive the wisdom as well as the sound policy of the Bombay Government in framing and publishing this much abused circular. In fact, there can hardly be any doubt that the Bombay Government has been actuated in this matter by excellent motives—viz the putting down of *khutputtum* and giving the petitioners the opportunity of engaging skilled persons who can represent their complaints in a lucid manner and obtain all the justice the case demands.

3rd Feb. IMPARTIALITY.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of the 2nd instant, you are rather severe upon what you term extravagance of female dress. It is not my purpose to defend extravagance in dress, and I shall only retaliate in the sense of the song of the dancing quakeress, which all your readers will remember was her reply to her spouse when he suggested dancing was wrong, "its naughty, but its nice." I do not know why it is, dear Mr. Editor, I for one always feel happier in a brand new dress, and few things make me more low-spirited and generally cross than wearing the same ball dress twice. The skirt gets dabbled and the peacock's train never spreads out in the right folds; besides, all the bows have a crushed crumpled appearance and the flowers droop their artificial heads as much as to say, hide me in the rubbish box. Whereas in a fresh glorious creation of a good milliner one feels superior to all the trifling ills of life—There is a delightful sensation in being irreproachably dressed even if Mrs. ——— does pass one with a stony glare, or Lady ——— extends two fingers while doing the chain in the Lancers. The many nights I have lain awake and thought of the lovely costumes I could have had made only for the tiresome lack of coin, and to think these lovely dresses are lost to the world, for ever, makes my heart very sad. I don't talk about them because they would be copied at once.

Muslin may be as attractive to the male eye as silk, and it is the old story of a spotless white muslin well made which men are always raving about from the great novelist who said "he liked to walk with a tidy bit of muslin under his arm," down to the writer of the present day. But, dear Mr. Editor, a muslin dress well made means endless plissé flounces, yards of Valenciennes lace, and a delicate confection, which may be obtained at a price varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. All the world knows a washed muslin dress is simply a rag, so your simple white muslin dress is, on the whole, the most expensive attire a woman can wear. In London and large cities only persons of very large means can indulge in white muslin robes.

I can't say whether women dress to please men. I don't dress for men but for one man. I shall call him "he." Wherever I am likely to meet "he" I make myself look as well as I can. I do my hair up three times and then drag it all down again. I nearly give myself apoplexy in tightening my corset. I believe that is the correct name (*par parenthese.*) Why are French words more correct than English? I don't always dress for the same particular "he," but there always is a "he" for the time being, whom I wish to meet at badminton, dinners, balls and the bandstand. Of course I need scarcely say dressing to please one's husband has quite gone out of fashion, just as crinolines and patent improvers are things of the past; "nous avons changé tout cela." Your leader speaks of "some women of whom it may be said they have acquired the right to dress well at all times as they understand the art of doing it, without spending more than their fixed allowance of pin money." Dear Mr. Editor, what was their fixed allowance of pin money? I will tell you my little experience on the subject of pin money. In the days of my youth, after I had been married a year I had not a thing to wear, I was wild to have a fixed allowance of pin money. Jenkins asked me how much I thought I could do it on, and when he named the sum I told him I should not spend half the money and that I should be able to save a large sum at the end of the month. I ought to mention it was stipulated that the pin money was to be paid monthly. Mental visions of the lovely presents I intended to buy rose up before me; the dear little nicknacks my allowance would enable me to purchase. The first day I spent a large part of my allowance at Whiteley's in the Grove on little jimcracks; the second I bought some dresses; on the third day in the morning I made a calculation and found I had spent rather more than two-thirds of my allowance, so I returned the balance to Jenkins, which I have always looked upon as a noble action, and began from that day on the principle of buying anything I want and sending the bills to Jenkins. If I want an extra bonnet I give him an extra good dinner, and I have never had to be out in the sun yet; but one never knows what one may come to.

LA MODE.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Ismael Curreem, a rekla driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing his [illegible]llock at Synd Abdool Raymon Street on the day pr[illegible]ious.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hurry [illegible]alloo was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee of driving a vehicle in a manner so rash [illegible] negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard f[illegible]he safety of others and was fined Rs. 10.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday two Hindoos, named Ambajee Damajee and Roopajee Damajee, were fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for illicitly selling spirituous liquors, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

ASSAULT.—A labourer, named Mahadoo Jeyram, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail for one month, for assaulting a woman, named Luximee.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—A Malay seaman, named Bachoo Bassoo, was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of assaulting Goolam Hossain with a knife on board the British ship Lois.

A WARNING TO HACK-BUGGY DRIVERS.—Pursharam Babajee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for being intoxicated while in charge of a public conveyance, and driving the same in a rash and negligent manner.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a stationer by name Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein, with his pleader Mr. Harishankar Balkrushna, appeared before Mr. Cooper to withdraw the charge of cheating, &c., that was laid by him against Moreshwar Anandrao, on Monday, the 31st ultimo. His application was granted.

A DISHONEST GRAIN DEALER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two retail shopkeepers at Dhobie Talao, named Gocul Deocurn and Purshotum Madhowjee, were fined Rs. 25 each by Mr. Nana Morojee on being adjudged guilty of having in their possession without a satisfactory excuse false measures of capacity. The charge was preferred against them at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin.

A CHARGE AGAINST THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS.—At the Fort Police Court, on Thursday last, on the application of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Bombay, the Senior Magistrate ordered summonses to issue against Messrs. P. M. Mehta and Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, the liquidators of the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, Limited, for an infringement of certain provisions of the Registration Act. The summonses are made returnable on the 11th inst.

THE ATTEMPT TO SET THE ALBERT MILLS ON FIRE.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Ramjee Dippajee and Tookaram Dewjee, stand charged with causing mischief by fire, preferred against them at the instance of Soorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Manager of the Albert S. and W. Mills. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner,) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirshaw for the defence. His Worship, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to Friday next, the 11th instant.

A NEST OF NOTED GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Pittamber Oomersey and a nest of fourteen other gamblers who were arrested on the night previous by Mr. Inspector Chislett and Constable Millard, at a common gaming house at Camateepoora, were charged, prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest together with prisoners 1, 2, and 3 with being found gaming therein with instruments of gaming. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty, prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, prisoner No. 2 fined Rs. 25, five others were fined Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—The names of the following additional subscribers to the Band Conveyance Fund have been sent us:—Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik; Oomroodeen Tyabjee, Esq.; Morarjee Goculdass, Esq; Budroodeen Tyabjee, Esq; Ameeroodeen Tyabjee, Esq; Abbas Shumsoodeen Tyabjee, Esq; Fatah Ali Abdool Lateef, Esq; Vundrawundass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Chubaldass Lulloobhoy, Esq; Ali Abdool, Esq; Hajee Wydina Hajee Joosub, Esq; Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, Esq. We received yesterday Rs. 5 from Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, Esq, on account of this fund. If native gentlemen will be good enough to send their subscriptions the fund will rapidly be filed up to the requisite height.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—Tirmuk Vittoo, for stealing a *sarree* belonging to Toolseeram Dakkoo, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, he being an old offender.—A Goanese, named Dias Pedro, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing sundry articles, consisting of knives, towels, tea, &c., the property of Joseph T. Fernandes.—Three Mahomedan lads, named Ahmed Ismael, Cassum Abdoola, and Guffoor Sail Noor, were charged, the first two with stealing from the person of Chand Ragoo sundry ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 12, and the other with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen property, and the abetment of the offence. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sent to the Reformatory, and No. 3 was discharged, as the prosecutor declined to press the charge against him.—Tookaram Annajee, for stealing a gold embroidered cap belonging to Banna Mukkun, was sentenced to receive five stripes. The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee:—A gardener, named Gunoo Sudkoo, for stealing a quantity of lead, valued Rs. 12, belonging to a Parsee, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Ragoo Luximon, a labour, for stealing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 48 belonging to a Hindoo, was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

MAHABLESHWAR.—From Mahableshwar we learn that the climate is very delightful. Many visitors are already up and the houses are rapidly filling. His Excellency the Governor was expected there to-day our correspondent wrote; and some hopes were entertained that His Excellency would arrange for a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. At all events it was expected that His Excellency would make arrangements for his own coming to the hills immediately after the departure of the Prince of Wales to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 4.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Auckland.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend. Chaplain—the Revd. D. J. Mackey, B. A.

THE NEW THEATRE.

THE project which Mr. G. Anderson, of Calcutta, has come to Bombay to set on foot has advanced a step. An advertisement in another column indicates that Mr. Anderson has sufficient confidence in the aspect of affairs to publish an outline of the prospectus for the season at the New Theatre of 1876-77. The names of some of the members of the Committee are given, and we believe these gentlemen, together with several others, are ready to take shares in the New Theatre If the project can be carried out a central position has been selected, close to the Victoria Hotel (Pallonjee's) on the Esplanade, and we hope that success may ultimately crown the labours of Mr. Anderson.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

TO-NIGHT the Davenport Brothers give their first seance at the Town Hall. The fame that the Brothers have attained together with Professor Fay throughout Europe and America makes any formal introduction of them to the Bombay public quite needless. Some ten years ago in England great excitement was caused by an immense interest felt in their wonderful performances which take place both inside and outside their magic cabinet. Similar sensations, though in a more modified form, will doubtless be aroused here by this the first visit of the Davenport Brothers to India. We are enabled to anticipate the remarkable performances of this evening, but we may hope only with the effect of whetting the appetite to witness them.

A correspondent has furnished us with a very full account of all that took place at the seance on Thursday night, to which we would invite attention. All that remains now is to describe, if that be possible, the impression made upon those who were present on this occasion. After performances,—tricks, perhaps, we should call them,—had rapidly succeeded each other, a feeling akin to awe seemed to possess some of the visitors, but not at any time during the two hours the seance lasted was there, we think, any reason to consider that any spiritual manifestation was taking place. That the musical instruments, especially two violins, were floating about the room for a few seconds and then falling helplessly on the floor, was undeniable, even though the room was pitch dark. But when some phosphorous had been rubbed on the broad base of each violin and the room was again in darkness, the instruments could be distinctly seen in motion and the current of air could be felt as they passed close to the face. They moved as though they were guided by some power located about where the two performers, one of the Davenports and Mr. Fay were sitting, and each violin described part of a circle in front of each of the two, who were, we should add, securely bound to their chairs. The violins after a few seconds fell to the ground, and the impression left was that ordinary force had been used till it became naturally exhausted. One of the violins was jerked some distance, but this was owing evidently to the unsuccessful effort of the performer to keep it longer in the air. On each occasion when the violin fell no effort was made to raise it for the best of reasons that neither man nor spirit could, under the circumstances, do so. On the last performance, at the close of the seance, when one of the violins fell an order was given to the imaginary spirit to raise it again but without effect, and at once the candles were lighted. As to the coat trick, our correspondent notices, there was very palpable evidence of movement on the part of Mr. Fay, for the shock caused by the strong action of a heavy body was distinctly felt and heard at the moment. Our correspondent is enthusiastic, but the performances are worth going to see and cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest.

THE DAVENPORTS' PRIVATE SEANCE AT SOUNDY'S.

[AS DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.]

NEVER have jugglers (if jugglers the Davenport Brothers are) performed more astonishing feats, with fewer apparatus and more openness, or under severer tests of examination, than did these two men, and Mr. Fay, during the 1½ hours they delighted and mystified the select audience on Thursday night.

The company assembled at about ½ to 9 P. M. in Mr. Soundy's piano room, upstairs of his shop. Of well known and public men, there were Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. Mull, of the *Times of India*; Mr. Collett, of the *Bombay Gazette*; Captain (Hajee) Burton and his brave and accomplished wife; Mr. Lidbetter; the representatives of the *Indian Statesman*; and, I believe, delegates from several of the leading vernacular papers; with a large sprinkling of private folk, ladies and gentlemen, however, who are well known in this city.

On the west side of the room, which probably most of the residents in Bombay have at one time or another seen, that is, on the side where there are the large and beautiful paintings on the wall by Louis Frank, the ordinary furniture was cleared, and the Davenports' cabinet was set up. I had been there in the course of the day to see this article, and was present when it was being put up. It resembles nothing so much as an almirah or wardrobe of twice the ordinary width, and is made of 1 inch solid plank, with no humbug or traps anywhere about it, at any rate visible to or knowable by human beings. Before the séance commenced both Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. Lidbetter went up to, and very minutely examined the cabinet, testing the solidity of the planking, and rummaging everywhere as men determined to unearth a trick are quite warranted in doing; but they found nothing deceptive, and announced their verdict to the audience. This cabinet is raised from the floor 1½ feet, so that it could be clearly seen underneath, and it was put so close to the wall behind, that no person could slip in on that side, even if, after so slipping in he had any way of penetrating through the solid board into the cabinet. The cabinet faced the audience; there are 3 doors to it, each precisely one-third the entire width, so that when all the 3 doors are opened the inside of the cabinet stood yawning in the presence of the spectators and nothing whatever in it can possibly escape notice. The contents of the cabinet were 3 guitars, as many bells, two tambourines, a fiddle, and several pieces of ordinary hempen rope, each about 6 or 7 feet in length. There were either lying on the floor of the otherwise empty cabinet, in the centre, or leaning against the back board.

The ordinary lights in the room were blazing; that is, there were 5 gas burners in full force exactly in front of the cabinet, lighting it up as brightly as daylight, and two burners a little further off. This full flare of light continued throughout the whole of the first part of the exhibition. The moonlight from outside, and draughts of air were carefully excluded, however, by closed and curtained windows.

Before the exhibition commenced an incident occurred which was both complimentary to Professor Fay and the Brothers, as it was encouraging to the audience; namely, Captain and Mrs. Burton upon entering the room at once recognized the whole three of them, went up to and cordially shook hands with them, and entered into conversation indicating they were old acquaintances in other lands. The spectators if they had any doubts as to the *bona fides* of the Brothers, were altogether assured of their identity by this recognition of them by the illustrious explorer.

The chairs were placed in crescent form right in front of the cabinet, the first row not more than 6 or 7 feet from it. The exhibition commenced at precisely 20 minutes past 9 o'clock by Messrs. Geary and Lidbetter examining at Mr. Fay's request the cabinet and pronouncing it sound. Then one of the Brothers entered and sat down on a bit of planking 4 inches wide, *firmly fastened to the cabinet* and here he was remorselessly tied down by Mr. Geary, while Mr. Lidbetter performed a similar operation to the other Davenport on the opposite side with, if possible, greater severity. When the fastening was accomplished the two men were helpless and immoveable, and one of them unable to wipe the perspiration off his face as it trickled down, involuntarly leant his head against the back board of the cabinet, and scraped it off! The musical instruments were where they were before, *i. e.* in the middle of the cabinet and entirely out of reach even if the Brothers could have moved a finger. The doors were wide open all the time and the last thing seen were these two bound young men and the instruments with them Mr. Geary now went to the cabinet and closed the door to the right, then the door to the left, and lastly proceeded to close the middle door when one of the tambourines sprung out of the door of itself and fell at the feet of the audience, of course passing over Mr. Geary, and startling him. That middle door was not closed at all, while the two other doors were instantaneously thrown open also, and the Brothers were seen where they were 3 seconds ago. *Now who threw out the tambourine?*

The tambourine was replaced, and Professor Fay took up somebody's hat and put it on the head of the Brother who occupied the south corner of the cabinet. Mr Lidbetter now assayed to close the doors, and as he was about to shut the middle door, the Professor hinted that he had better look in to see if all was right. He did so, and a hand was seen by all the spectators to shift the hat from Davenport and put it on Mr. Lidbetter's head, startling that gentleman very considerably indeed, and amusing and puzzling the spectators more and more. Again, *whose hand could possibly have made the transfer of the hat?* Remember the whole thing was done under the full glare of gas, and the spectators.

"Fit playfellows for Fays by gaslight" and all were keenly observant.

The next exhibition was to again examine critically the knots of the ropes, and be satisfied that the Brothers were trussed safely. Then to close all the 3 doors of the cabinet, and this was no sooner done than all the guitars, tambourines, the fiddle, and bells, straightway performed a harmonious melody, resembling a connected and familiar tune, or rather some one must have performed all these several instruments at once as the Brothers could not, while occasionally we could see hands appear at an opening of about 5 inches square which was at the top of the centre door of the Cabinet. This lasted for 5 minutes when all the three doors were thrown open, and the instruments were seen knocked about, and the Brothers firmly tied. Now, considering that the music was going on while the doors were in the act of being opened, and supposing the Brothers had cunningly untied themselves from the knots placed on them by Messrs. Geary and Lidbetter, it becomes, on this hypothesis, even more wonderful than the claim of spiritual agency, if in the space of a flash, less than a second by my open watch, these two men could slip back to their seats, and restore their ropes and knots and present all the appearance of the original position of the ropes and attitudes. To my mind it would need vastly greater credulity to believe that the Brothers did this thing themselves, or that they did it by confedersoy, or collusion, [redacted] utterly and manifestly *impossible under the circumstances and conditions of the case*, than to believe what is claimed for them, that they are born mediums, and that a host of attendant spirits operate within the cabinet. At the close of this piece, the Brothers were entirely liberated by the mysterious agency within the cabinet, and stepped out with hands inflamed by the tying up, and certainly tired of their imprisonment.

Professor Fay put them in again, closed the doors of the cabinet, and announced that the Brothers will now be tied up in the same places, in quicker time, and in a more scientific manner, than they were tied by Messrs. Geary and Lidbetter. And so it happened; for within 5 minutes by my watch, the *middle* door was thrown open by some unseen agency, while Mr. Fay opened the other 2 doors, and behold the two men were tied down to their seats (*6 feet apart*) by a system of knots so elaborate, and well calculated to fasten them firmly, that it elicited the admiration of the entire audience, who each and severally examined and tugged at the ropes. Granting that one of the Brothers tied the other, he could not *have tied himself*, and again the noise and music inside the cabinet went on when the doors were locked, a hand appeared at the orifice ringing two bells at once, and flung one of them into the room, then several hands, from 4 to 5 appeared, of various sizes, and length of arm. All were of uniform brown colour, but some hands large as of men, some more delicate as of women, and others small enough to be of children. Almost even as the hands appeared, the middle door was flung open, the 2 side doors were smartly opened by Mr. Fay's assistants, and the Brothers were again seen fastened to their seats. Whose many hands were those we saw? The whole affair makes a man foolish unless he proceeds to admit that some outside intelligent agency, *not human*, does all this work.

A clever man, determined not to be humbugged would cunningly assume that the Brothers can shift their wooden seats, and though tied down to them yet move about in the cabinet *with them*. But this shrewd supposition was demolished by the ropes being passed through the boards of the cabinet, so that if they moved the planks they would have had to carry with them the walls of the structure which would have crumbled about them like a house of cards. Moreover, at the closing *light séance* Mr. Fay put into the palms of both the Brothers a few spoonfuls of wheat flour, and on closing the doors of the cabinet, the Brothers were liberated from their complicated fastenings in the space of 3 minutes, and stepped out, with their hands clenched keeping in the flour. It was physically impossible for them to have untied themselves with clenched fists. Almost all the audience examined the inside of the cabinet to see if any flour had been dropped on the floor, and the Brothers offered their pockets to be examined also to find flour in them, but to no purpose; and the question pressed more and more on the admiring, and astonished spectators, as to *who* could have untied these men in the situation they were at the time? Before, however, this part of the exhibition was brought to a close, Mr. Fay asked for a gentleman from the audience to enter into the cabinet and remain there with the Brothers. Nearly all in the front row refused, but one young man incited to desperate acts by the pleasantries of the young lady seated next to him, volunteered, and on entering the cabinet, was fastened his one hand on the shoulder of one Brother, and his other hand on the shoulder of the other Brother, so that the least movement on their part would be known to him. The three doors were once more closed, and notwithstanding that none of the three men inside could move a hand all the instruments discoursed eloquent music; the percussion sounds were conspicuous, hands appeared, and when the doors were opened we discovered the valiant volunteer with his arms extended as before, good naturedly smiling with his head poked through a tambourine which was jammed on his head and hung like a ruffle round his neck; the guitar on his lap, and the other instruments in general confusion. On regaining his freedom, this gentleman described that hands patted him on the head, caressed his cheeks, pulled his nose with vigor, played on the instruments, and playfully broke the tamborine on his head.

"Did the Brothers move, sir," enquired Professor Fay. "Not at all" replied the experimentalist, and general satisfaction and wonder was evidenced on all sides Mr. Mull then followed suit, and his experience—barring the tambourine ruffle and touching of hands—was the same as of his predecessor. The light séance closed with this performance, and I wish again to repeat that there was no optical deception due to obscurations for the whole room was brilliantly lighted all the time, and the performance was conducted openly, candidly, and within a few feet of the spectators who to a man could have detected trickery if trickery existed.

Professor Fay in now announcing the dark seance, first directed the doors of the cabinet to be removed, so that no chance of collusion with any one secreted inside it may appear. He then directed the audience to secure his two assistants and *one* of the Brothers, which the audience incontinently did. Captain Burton, Mr. Mull, Mr. Collett, and the writer of this paper, being the sentries. The musical instruments were then placed upon a table in front of the cabinet, and within reach of the hands of the first row; Mr. Davenport sat on a chair on one side of the table, and Mr. Fay on the other; and their hands were firmly tied to the chairs they occupied, their feet were placed on paper on which the outlines of their shoes were drawn with lead pencil, and the position of the paper itself marked on the floor; for further guarantee that *they* shall not budge from their seats, small silver coins, and a key were placed on their shoes, and as far as human ingenuity could go these two men could not have stirred without registering that fact. The lights were all extinguished, and the place made as dark as Erebus; we could not see our hands before our eyes. At the moment when the lights were out, all the instruments were played on, the bells were rung, the sounds floated for yards on either side of the audience, and to satisfy them that it was not auricular deception, the instruments were rapped on their heads, and left on the laps of some of us. On relighting the room, the mediums were found to be fastened as before, with every test satisfactorily carried out. This exhibition was repeated, with the addition of phosphoric paste to the instruments, which enabled us to have the additional test of eye sight, so that we could use to what points of the room the several instruments were floated to, although, of course, we could not see who carried them about. In this performance Mrs. Burton audibly asked for Mr. Fay's watch and chain, and both were instantly placed in her hands where they were found on relighting.

Professor Fay now demanded that his fastenings be sealed up, and they were accordi[illegible] sealed with a private seal Every other test remai[illegible] before, the room was darkened, and the Profes[illegible]ired some of us to demand of his "familiars" t[illegible] his coat from his body, which was done at once *mangré* the fastenings at the wrists, and the garment was flung to a distance. This was done in the space of *one* second. On relighting the coat was picked up, and the fastenings examined and found to be true. Mr. Fay proposed that a coat from the body of a gentleman of the audience be left on the table near to him, and to wipe away the least suspicion of trickery that *his* coat was prepared, he offered to have the stranger's coat put on his body notwithstanding the fastenings. This being agreed to, the lights were put out, and in three vibrations occupying about *one-second* of time, the thing was done; a match was struck, and there was Mr. Lidbetter's coat well and truly placed on Mr. Fay's body. Thirty or forty earnest persons examined the whole thing, and could not give the very slightest explanation of it. Finally, Professor Fay said that he would like to try an experiment which sometimes is not successful, but when successful is very satisfactory, which was to unite himself to any two gentlemen promiscuously selected from the audience, and observe what super-human results will follow. Accordingly he called on Messrs. Geary and Collett to join hands with him and form a circle; each person being quite sure that the others have not stirred. The Brothers and the assistants were secured by the audience, and the lights were put out, when the same results were observed as when Mr. Fay was operating with one of the Davenports. That is to say, either Messrs. Geary and Collett possessed faculties equal in power to one of the Davenports, or they did not possess any other faculty antagonistic to Mr. Fay's mediumship. The effects were declared to be very satisfactory. Those of the audience who are familiar with the phenomena of *spiritualism* settled no doubt to their own satisfaction, that all these things were done by an agency outside of the human beings then assembled. Others gave it up as inexplicable. One or two persisted that it was "a clever bit of bamboozling", but broke down utterly when appealed to for some rational argument that it could *not* be spiritualism. The séance now terminated at ¼ to 12 P. M., and the party separated, some very considerably mystified, and others triumphant that their advocacy of spiritualism had received some sort of support, although it is of an elementary character. To what does Professor Fay himself ascribe the results of the exhibition? I asked him, and his reply was a very 'cute one—*Find it out for yourselves, I give you every mortal chance.*

I think that the Professor in that sentence cleverly wrapped up his real answer, the key to which lies in the "*mortal* chance." Perhaps I may be wrong, but no one who was there on Thursday night will deny that I am absolutely right in certifying that the exhibition was marvellous to the last degree, and full of amusement and wonder; and that the Davenport Brothers, and their very corteous manager, Professor Fay, do not shirk the most crucial tests of their good faith. C. Y.

4th February.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A BRIDGE to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is [illegible] recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London

[redacted]

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

THE FRAUDS ON THE HONGKONG AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Edulljee Byramjee Ghudialee, a Parsee, 23 years of age, and Ardaseer Lowjee Setna, also a Parsee, 21 years of age, were indicted on two charges, each containing several counts, of forging and uttering cheques for Rs. 21,000, and Rs. 25,000 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and on the National Bank respectively, both cheques purporting to be signed by Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Each prisoner was separately charged with forging the cheques, and also with aiding and abetting the other in the commission of the offence. The first prisoner on being charged pleaded "guilty," and the second prisoner, Setna on the advice of his counsel, Mr. Marriott, pleaded guilty to the charge of abetment, but not guilty to the other charges.

Mr. Scoble (the Advocate General) who appeared for the prosecution, withdrew the charges, other than that of abetment, against the other prisoner.

Mr. Marriott said he was instructed to say a few words on behalf of the second prisoner, in mitigation of punishment. In the first place, he was considerably younger than the other prisoner, being only 19 years of age, though he was described in the calendar as 21, and of course might easily be subjected to great influence by his older and more experienced companion. In the second place, he had not profitted to any great extent by the fraud having only received Rs. 6,000 of the Rs. 46,000 obtained by means of the forged cheques. There was no means except the influence over him of the other prisoner to account for his abetment even of the offence by abstracting the cheques from Messrs Gaddum and Co.'s cheque book, for he lived with his father, an old servant of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and there was nothing to show that he was in want of money. He was not at all aware of the large amount for which the cheques were filled up, and though, no doubt, technically speaking, the offence was the same whether committed to gain Rs. 1 or Rs. 46,000, yet he apprehended the court, in passing sentence, would take into consideration the intention with which the offence was committed, and would not pass so severe a sentence for a fraud of small extent being intended as for a fraud of a much larger amount. Mr. Marriott urged also that the object of all punishment being reformation that object could scarcely be effected in his client's case if a sentence of imprisonment for a considerable term were passed on him, whereby he would be compelled to associate with characters of the worst description. It would be almost impossible, his moral character being affected by such associations, for him ever to become a reformed member of society.

Mr. Scoble said he had to make an application under the 15th section of the Act, that the money obtained on the forged cheques, and which was now in the hands of the police, might be handed over to Mr. Rimington and Mr. Fletcher, the solicitors to the two banks, who, knowing to a great extent the numbers of the notes issued by their clients to the prisoners, could apportion the money, and decide in what measure the loss should be borne by each. The whole had been recovered with the exception of Rs. 210.

His Lordship said he would make an order to that effect.

His Lordship deferred passing sentence until he had read the depositions.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY FROM A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Nansey Laljee and Canjee Govinda, both Hindoos were charged with having, on or about the 30th of December, 1875, stolen a number of gold ornaments, and about Rs. 330 in cash, from a dwelling-house occupied by a widow, named Fulbhai.

The two prisoners, and also a man named Laljee Wussonjee, the first prisoner's father, were further charged separately with feloniously receiving portions of the stolen property.

Mr. Turner prosecuted, and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the third prisoner. The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the other two claimed to be tried. It appeared that the articles were stolen from the prosecutrix's house during her absence, and portions of the stolen property were subsequently found in the possession of each of the prisoners. Canjee's defence was that the things found in his possession were given him by Nansey in payment of a debt and denied all knowledge of the theft; and the defence set up in Laljee Wussonjee's case was that he also was ignorant of the theft, and had only received certain articles from his son (the first prisoner) to keep for him. The jury retired, and after about two hours' absence, returned with a verdict of "guilty" against the second prisoner, while with regard to the third they were divided, five being in favour of a conviction, and four of an acquittal.

His Lordship ordered Laljee Wussonjee to be discharged, and sentenced the other two prisoners each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Essa Dada, a Mahomedan, 26 years of age, was charged with having, on the 9th of January, at Bombay, attempted to murder an old man, named Moosa Sheriff, by doing an act with the knowledge that, and under such circumstances that if that act had caused death, he would have been found guilty of murder. There were also other counts in the charge, of voluntarily causing grievous bodily hurt to the prosecutor with and without grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Lang prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta defended.

Moosa Sheriff said that about a quarter past 10 o'clock on the night in question he was walking towards the Nacoda Mosque, in Bombay, when the prisoner ran up to him from behind a dustbin, and struck him several times knocking him down. He fell on his back, and the prisoner sat on his chest. While on the ground, he felt a knife at his throat, and exerted himself to prevent the prisoner killing him. He, however, received several wounds, including one near his mouth, another under his chin, and a third in his side, below the right breast. His cries attracted the notice of several people who were passing, and they pulled the prisoner off him, but when they saw the knife, they were frightened, and all ran away. The prisoner, too, ran away he believed, but he did not notice. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and shortly afterwards the police brought there the prisoner, whom he recognised as the man who had assaulted him. The prisoner was then asked why he had struck him, and he replied he had intended to strike another man. He had known the prisoner previously, and had lived in the same street with him for about ten years. He had now almost recovered from the wounds, but two of them were not yet healed, and he continued to attend the hospital for treatment.

In cross-examination, the witness said he could not assign any reason why the prisoner should assault him. It was a moonlight night, and when the prisoner sat on his chest, he had his face towards him.

Dr. Graney, Surgeon at the Goculdas Hospital, who dressed the prosecutor's injuries, said there were three wounds on his forearm, one on the false ribs of his right side, and another on the left angle of the mouth, extending downwards over the jaw-bone. The wounds were such as would be likely to be inflicted by a knife like the one produced. None of them were of a serious character. He considered the man was now capable of going about his ordinary work.

Hajee Mooca Oosman, a chunam dealer, said he witnessed the occurrence deposed to by the prosecutor, and identified the prisoner as the man who committed the assault.

Hajee Mahomed gave similar evidence, and said he saw the prisoner throw down a knife, as he was running away in a place where it was afterwards found by a police jemadar.

Further evidence was given, by other eye-witnesses, to the same effect; by police sepoys as to the apprehension of the prisoner directly after the occurrence; and by a shopkeeper to the effect that he sold the knife produced to the prisoner a few days previously.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to murder.

The prisoner now denied having struck the man at all.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS—INCREASE TO SUPPLY.

THE following memorandum by the Government of India on the application of the Bombay Municipality for a new water works Loan was omitted to be laid before the Town Council last Tuesday:—

The Vehar reservoir now supplies, it is stated, 11,000,000 gallons per day, as determined by careful experiments, or 17 gallons per head per day for 650,000 people. This is not found to be sufficient, and in addition, when the demand is great on the main, the pressure is not sufficient to drive the water to the extremity of the distribution system.

In 1872, the formation of another reservoir in the Tulsi valley was sanctioned: the dam, 74 feet high, is nearly completed, and the surplus water from this reservoir was passed into Vehar during the rains of 1872 for the first time.

The supply to Bombay from Vehar is limited by the capacity of the 32 inch main, and cannot be increased without laying down another main.

The pressure from Vehar is not sufficient to supply the elevated places such as Malabar Hill.

A storage reservoir at the termination of the main supply pipes is much required in case of accident to the pipe.

It has therefore been determined to take the supply from the Tulsi reservoir, which is at a considerably higher level than that at Vehar, by a separate main to a reservoir on the top of Malabar Hill, whence it can be distributed under pressure to all the highest points.

In addition to the Tulsi works, the estimates sent up provide for a new outlet from the Vehar reservoir, the present one being situated in the earthen dam where it is highest,—a most dangerous mode of construction which should never have been adopted.

The design now estimated for is that which should have [redacted]

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storage tank is designed 22 inches in diameter, which, with a head of pressure calculated at 187 feet, will discharge 3,274,000 gallons per day.

The storage tank on Malabar Hill to hold 21,250,000 gallons, or five days' supply for the whole population of Bombay, 650,000 in all, at about 6½ gallons per head.

From the storage tank the water will be distributed to certain portions of the city and suburbs containing 150,000 inhabitants, and a separate main will connect the distribution system from Vehar with the storage tank, to admit of supplying the whole city with Tulsi water in case of accident to the Vehar works.

The average daily supply from both sources will then be—

	Gallons.
From Vehar	11,000,000
Do. Tulsi	3,274,000
	14,274,000

or 21·96 gallons per head daily to 650,000 people.

The abstract of the estimates is as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Outlet tower in Tulsi reservoir ...	63,000
2. 42-inch main and discharge valve in tunnel from reservoir	15,000
3. 22-inch main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill storage tank	16,04,120
4. Six sluices and houses	30,000
5. Storage tank Malabar Hill	2,00,000
6. Branch main to connect Tulsi with Vehar system	45,000
7. Distribution mains in Bombay, including arrangements to connect Tulsi with Vehar system	6,85,000
8. Waste weir to dam No. 1	24,000
9. Masonry lining of tunnel for discharge pipe from Tulsi reservoir	10,000
10. Dam No. II at Tulsi with waste weir...	1,45,000
20 per cent. for contingency and establishment	5,92,000
Total Tulsi...	34,13,120
New outlet from Vehar	2,18,000
Total estimate now submitted... ...	36,31,120
Expended on dam No. I, &c.,... ...	4,00,000
Grand Total...	40,31,120

The scheme appears to have undergone exhaustive discussion, and to have been carefully scrutinised by many able engineers and others, before final approval by the municipality.

The three *main* points on which differences of opinion existed, were—

1. The size of the Main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill which has been fixed by the Municipal Council at 22 inches bore, instead of 24 inches, as projected by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton.

2. Capacity of reservoir on Malabar Hill.

Three sizes were estimated for—

	Rs.
(*a*) For 17 gallons per head to 650,000, for five days	4,19,540
(*b*) For 6½ gallons per head to 650,000, for five days	2,03,700
(*c*) For 17 gallons per head to 650,000, one day ... ... :	1,23,530

The Council have fixed on the (*b*) size.

3. Tulsi dam No. II, on a low portion of the catchment water-shed, to retain the water to the height of the waste weir at No. I dam.

The maximum height of this dam is 21 feet. It was originally projected of masonry, but after much discussion an earthen dam, with suitable waste weir, has been determined on.

As to the dam No. II, I quite agree with Colonel Kennedy that the protracted discussion about so simple a work was a marvellous waste of time. It might very well have been left to the Municipal Engineer to decide. As it is, the decision arrived at of an earthen dam is in my opinion correct.

If there is any fear of accident from narrowing of reservoir, a thin rubble wall, carried up in the body of the embankment from a short depth below ground surface to highest water level, would make all safe.

The capacity of the Malabar Hill storage tank seems to be sufficient.

The only point on which I cannot help differing from the decision of the Municipality is in the size of the Main from Tulsi.

It is shown that Tulsi can supply 4,000,000 gallons daily, and looking to the probable increase of the population in Bombay, it seems to me shortsighted policy to restrict the carrying capacity of the Main for an estimated saving of Rs. 1,39,420, thus reducing the daily supply to Bombay by nearly 800,000 gallons.

I have stated above that the aggregate supply, as here projected, would give 21·96 gallons per head per day for the entire population; but in calculating the discharge from the 22 inch main, no allowance was made for incrustation of pipe, which is usually taken at one inch. This bore then practically would be only 21 inches, which gives a discharge of 3,099,510 gallons per day, instead of 3,274,000, thus reducing the aggregate daily supply to 14,099,510 gallons or 21·69 gallons per head of population.

Mr Walton's 24-inch Main, allowing one inch as before for incrustation (actual bore thus 23 inches), would discharge 3,890,880 gallons per day, or 791,370 gallons more than the 22-inch Main. The aggregate supply would then be 14,890,880 gallons per day, or nearly 23 gallons per head instead of 21·6.

I think this should be pointed out to Bombay.

I have no other remarks to make on the project, which appears sound in all essential points.

One other matter connected with the Bombay waterworks should, I think, be taken into consideration. There appear to be no service reservoirs or storage tanks in Bombay in connection with the Vehar supply, so that any accident to the main supply pipe at once deprives the city of water.

This should not be. At least one day's supply should be stored; but if money can be found, there should, I think, be storage room for three days' supply.

METROPOLITAN WATERS.

(*The Times*, Jan. 12.)

The following are the returns made by Dr. Letheby to the Society of Medical Officers of Health of the average composition and quality of the Metropolitan waters in the year 1875:—

Names of Water Companies.	Total Solid Matter per Gallon.	Oxygen required by Organic Matter, &c.	Nitrogen. As Nitrates. &c.	Nitrogen. As Ammonia.	Hardness. Before Boiling.	Hardness. After Boiling.
THAMES WATER COMPANIES	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Deg.	Deg.
Grand Junction ..	19·78	0·084	0·146	0·002	14·9	3·8
West Middlesex ..	19·32	0·044	0·146	0·000	14·5	3·6
Southk. & Vauxhall.	19·89	0·034	0·151	0·002	14·8	3·8
Chelsea ..	19·59	0·077	0·142	0·001	14·8	3·8
Lambeth ..	19·78	0·065	0·150	0·001	14·8	3·8
OTHER COMPANIES.						
Kent ...	28·03	0·007	0·306	0·000	20·9	5·9
New River ...	19·06	0·030	0·147	0·000	14·5	3·4
East London ..	20·70	0·046	0·172	0·001	15·1	3·9

Note.—The amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter, nitrates, &c., is determined by a standard solution of permanganate of potash acting for three hours; and in the case of the Metropolitan waters the quantity of organic matter is about eight times the amount of oxygen required by it.

The water was found to be clear and nearly colourless in all cases but the following, when it was slightly turbid—namely, in the case of all the Thames' companies, excepting the West Middlesex.

These results are the averages of the analysis of the samples of water taken monthly from the mains of the several companies during the year, and they show that the total proportions of solid matter dissolved in the water have been as follows—namely, 19·67 grains per gallon of the Thames supply, 19·06 grains of the New River supply, 20·7 grains of the East London supply, which is chiefly from the Lea, and 28·03 grains per gallon of the Kent Companies' water, which is obtained from deep wells in the chalk. The solid matter consists in all cases of a very large proportion (about two-thirds of the whole) of carbonate of lime, with a little carbonate of magnesia, and the other third is composed in nearly equal parts of sulphate of lime, common salt, and nitrate of magnesia. These substances, in the proportion in which they exist in the Metropolitan supply are of prime importance in a dietetical and sanitary point of view, for experience has shown that waters of a moderate degree of hardness from the presence of calcareous salts are more wholesome than those which are deficient of such substances. It is satisfactory, also, to know that the water supplied to the Metropolis is remarkably free from organic pollution; the nitrogen, for example, which is present as actual or saline ammonia does not exceed the two-one-thousandth part of a grain per gallon of water, and in several cases, as in the Kent, the New River, and the West Middlesex Companies water, it is entirely absent. So also with regard to organic or albuminoid nitrogen the proportion is exceedingly small, averaging in the case of the Kent Company's water the 0·003 of a grain per gallon; in the West Middlesex and New River Companies water the 0·004 of a grain; in the East London water, the 0·006 of a grain; and in the rest of the companies the 0·007 of a grain. Nitrogen as nitrates ranges from 0·147 of a grain per gallon of the water derived from the Thames, to 0·306 of a grain in the deep well waters from the chalk. All these facts, together with the small proportion of alkaline chloride in the water, indicate a remarkable freedom from sewage or other organic pollution, and they fully sustain the high opinion entertained of the wholesome quality of the water supplied to London as expressed in the reports of the scientific commission of 1850, the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1867, and the Royal Commission on Water Supply in 1859, all of whom were specially appointed to investigate the quality of the water supplied to this Metropolis. There is, moreover, a remarkable uniformity and constancy in the quality of the water supplied to London. Taking the last five years as an illustration of this, it will be found that the total amount of solid matter in the Thames supply has ranged from a yearly average of 17·98 grains per gallon to 19·66; in the New River water the range has been from 18·52 grains per gallon to 19·22; in the East London from 18·85 grains to 20·74; and in the Kent Company from 27·21 grains per gallon to 28·17. The same is the case with the individual constituents of the water—the most important of which show no signs of increase, but rather of decrease, in their proportions from year to year. If, therefore, in 1867, the Select Committee of the House of Commons were, as they reported, "satisfied that both the quantity and quality of the water supplied from the Thames is so far satisfactory that there is no ground for disturbing the arrangements made under the Act of 1852, and that any attempt to do so would end in entailing a waste of capital and an unnecessary charge upon the owners and occupiers of property in the Metropolis," there is manifestly still greater reason to be satisfied with the quality of water at the present time, when, with more refined processes of chymical analysis, it is found that the water is yearly improving. This will be more evident when the turbidity observed in the water supplied by some of the Thames companies is effectually removed by improved methods of storage and filtration.

The quantity of water daily supplied to the Metropolis has ranged from 31·9 gallons per head of the population to 36·9 gallons—the average for the whole year being 33·7 gallons per head per diem. Month by month the proportions have been as follows:—

1875.	Gallons per diem.	Houses supplied.	Gallons per head daily.
January	108,399,776	... 515,299	... 31·9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 32·2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 32·2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 32·8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 35·3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 36·9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 35·5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.. 36·3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 34·2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 34·2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 31·9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 32·3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... 23·7

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AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

(*Athenæum.*)

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last evening (Jan. 10) in the theatre of the University of London, under the presidency of Sir Henry Rawlinson.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said it was his pleasing duty to congratulate the Fellows of the Society upon the result of one of the most arduous and successful journeys which had ever been performed into the interior of the African Continent. (Applause.) It was a further source of congratulation that this geographical feat had been performed by an Englishman, by one with whom the Society were well acquainted, and who had been acting under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. He need hardly explain that he alluded to the wonderful journey just accomplished, by Lieutenant Cameron across the entire breadth of the African Continent. (Applause.) They would remember that Lieutenant Cameron proceeded, in the first instance, to Africa on behalf of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, that after Dr. Livingstone's death he undertook an exploration on his own account under the auspices of the society, and that they had all had occasion to commemorate his first important discovery, that of an outlet from Lake Tanganyika flowing apparently to the great Lualaba of Livingstone. They would further remember that the last announcement made with regard to Lieutenant Cameron was that he had left Ujiji March, 1874, with a view to trace down the outlet from Tanganyika to Lualaba and pursue the course of the latter, supposing it to be the Congo, as far as the West Coast of Africa. In the anniversary address delivered last May he (the President) said that there was no concealing the fact that the journey so contemplated was one of extreme danger, and that if Lieutenant Cameron succeeded he would have achieved a feat unparalleled in geographical discovery, and that he would take a place in the first rank of African explorers. (Applause.) It was true that he had not carried out the feat in its entirety; he had not followed up the Lualaba to the mouth of the Congo, but he had fairly traversed the continent from the east to the west coast, and in so doing had travelled 1,200 miles of entirely new country, and further, by a course of most extensive and elaborate observations, had laid down for the first time a sound geographical basis for further exploration. (Applause.) That one fact would enable them to appreciate the extent and value of Lieutenant Cameron's labours and observations. Up to the present time they had been dependent for their knowledge of the geographical *status*, so to speak, of Central Africa upon one single lunar observation taken on Lake Tanganyika. Lieutenant Cameron had registered nearly 400 observations, verifying some of them by no fewer than 160 observations at one spot. He did not propose to follow Lieutenant Cameron's footsteps. The statement would come with more effect from his own letters. He would only mention the amount of materials they had received from the explorer at present and what they might expect to receive from him in the future. Lieutenant Cameron had addressed to the President and Secretary of the Society two letters, which would be read, and he had further sent an important instalment of his maps and observations. His letters were written from the sea coast, and they would have a continuation of his observations and maps on a future occasion. The meeting would have laid before them some notes put together by one of their most experienced African geographers—Mr. Keith Johnston, showing the information they had before and the new information they had received from Lieutenant Cameron, by which would be demonstrated the inestimable importance of his discoveries. (Applause.)

The following letter was then read:—

"To Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K. C. B., &c.,

President of the Royal Geographical Society.

"British Consulate, Loanda, No. 22, 1875.

"My dear Sir,—I have the honor to report the safe arrival of the Livingstone East Coast Expedition at the West Coast. Letters which I wrote and forwarded long ago, and overtook again, accompany this, and also a tracing of part of my route, some sections and miscellaneous papers which I made out in the interior. I am not able to write much now, as I am only recovering from an attack of scurvy, which came on the day I reached the coast at Katombela, or Catumbella according to Portuguese. My thermometers are all right; of course they must be retested at Kew when I return. I must stop here till it is warmer weather in England, as, though I want much to revisit the dear old mother country, it is no use for the sake of a month or two risking being ill again. The interior is mostly a magnificent and healthy country of unspeakable richness. I have a small specimen of good coal; other minerals, such as gold, copper, iron, and silver, are abundant; and I am confident that with a wise and liberal (not lavish) expenditure of capital, one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world might be utilized, and in from 30 to 36 months begin to repay any enterprising capitalists that might take the matter in hand. I am not able to write much now, but while I am here intend to work, and therefore keep my journals, sketches, &c., so that when I return [illegible] England the work will be in a forward state.

"I have two p[illegible]etters here which say that the society had declar[illegible] willingness to be answerable for the expenses [illegible]d and to be incurred by the Expedition, and that a fund had been raised by subscription on my behalf, or rather on behalf of the Expedition. I risked everything, put all down on the turn of the die. I said the British public and the Society will never desert any one who tries to do his best, and I am proud and happy to think that my confidence has not been misplaced, and that, beginning with Her Most Gracious Majesty, all England has taken an interest in the work to which I hope to devote my life. Another Expedition I should be able to carry out with twice the comfort and half the expenditure of this one. Nutmegs, coffee, semsem, groundnuts, oil-palms, the mpafu (an oil-producing tree), rice, wheat, cotton, all the productions of Southern Europe. India-rubber, copal, and sugarcane are the vegetable productions which may be made profitable; and wheat is cultivated successfully by the Arabs as well as onions, and fruit trees brought from the coast. A canal of from 20 to 30 miles across a flat level country would connect the two great systems of the Congo and the Zambesi water in the rains even now forming a connecting link between them. With a capital of from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 to begin with, a great company would have Africa open as I say in about three years, if properly worked. What the diplomatic difficulties might be I of course cannot say, but I expect they would be far greater than the physical ones.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

"V. Lovett Cameron."

Lieut. V. Lovett Cameron's safe arrival at Katombela near Benguela, after having crossed South Africa from east to west, constitutes one of the great events in the history of geographical exploration, and assures to that young traveller one of the foremost places amongst his African compeers. Cameron left Ujiji on the 14th of May, 1874, and crossing the Tanganyika by the usual ferry to Kasenge, travelled along Livingstone's track to Nyangwe, on the Lualaba. There, as well as elsewhere, he tried in vain to procure a boat for descending that river to the sea, and was reluctantly compelled to continue his journey by land. At Kelimba, the residence of the "big chief of all Urua" (not to be confounded with Matiamvo's capital, visited by Graca and the Pombeiros), he was fortunate enough to meet with a trader from Bibe, in whose company he reached the west coast. The whole of the country between Nyangwe and lake Dilolo, a distance of over 600 miles as the crow flies, was new ground, for though the Luburi, the Lulua and other rivers crossed by Cameron had been heard of before, from Ladislaus Magyar and others, he was the first to fix their position upon the map. We presume that Cameron's claim to the gratitude of the geographical world will rest mainly upon the careful survey he has made of his route, and upon his numerous astronomical and hypsometrical observations. He ascertained that the Lualaba, at Nyangwe, is only 1,400 feet above the sea-level, and thus proved conclusively that the vast river system discovered by Livingstone, and more fully explored by himself, can have no connexion with the Nile, for the latter, at Gondokoro, is already at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea. Indeed, there can be no reasonable doubt now that the Lualaba is the upper Congo. Cameron has seen no reason to alter his opinion with respect to the western flow of the Lukuga, and the Tanganyika will therefore have to be looked upon as lying within the drainage area of the Congo. Whether the Welle belongs to the same system will have to be decided by future explorers. Cameron's success is all the more gratifying, as the German African Expedition, in spite of the large means at its command, has not hitherto made any considerable addition to our stock of geographical facts.

According to letters recently received from Gaboon, it would appear that Dr. Lenz, of the German African Expedition, was unable to proceed into the interior, and when last heard of was at Lope, on the river Ogowe, without men, provisions, or goods to pay his way; and even without a canoe to enable him to return down the river.

The French Expedition, under M. de Brazza, was about to start from Gaboon for the Ogowe in the French aviso Marabout. M. de Brazza would be accompanied by three Europeans, and seventy coloured soldiers from Senegal, and proposed to force his way if necessary. The Osyeba tribe was determined to oppose the passage of the Expedition, being incensed by the fact of several of its members having been shot by MM. de Compiegne and Marche, in the early part of 1874: M. Marche is one of M. de Brazza's companions. The opinion of the white residents at Gaboon, and of others well qualified to judge, seems to be completely against the idea of resorting to force, as entirely wrong, and sure to result in signal failure, as hundreds of men, instead of seventy, would be required, and even then success would be very doubtful, the Osyeba being a very numerous and warlike tribe. The same mail brings letters in which the merchants at Gaboon complain strongly of the conduct of the Commandant, who not only affords them no protection whatever, but forbids them to defend themselves when attacked and fired upon by the Ba-Fanb, who in consequence are daily becoming more insolent and daring. The Commandant has even threatened to punish those who may fire a shot in self-defence. The American and German merchants have consular officers to watch over their interests, but the English, who are the most numerous, and do most of the trade, have no official protector.

Advices from the Congo give an interesting sequel to the late expedition of Commodore Hewett and Consul Hopkins against the Mussulungu pirates. It seems that an extinguished shell was found by some of the natives, who carried it to their village. Seeing the remains of the fuse, they thought proper to light it again, when the shell exploded, killing six natives and wounding many more.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an outward and innocent application; cools the heated Gums, and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE INDIAN EXECUTIVE.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

Of late years much has been said about the extension of the "Reign of Law" in India; the congratulation implied by this statement is that personal views and individual caprice have been largely superseded by the lofty impartiality of legislative authority, and, when occasion requires, the calm voice of disinterested judicial exposition. Doubtless this was the chief aim of Sir H. Sumner Maine, when he filled the post of Jurist (absurdly called "Law Member") of the Governor-General's Council; and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, in spite of his own autocratic proclivities, had sufficient talent and tact to assume the high political virtue which his predecessor possessed. Yet it is not difficult to perceive that one prevailing tendency in the whole course of the law multiplying, consolidating, and codifying to which the Indian Statute Book has been subjected during the last ten years, is to throw more power into the hands of executive officers. We are not referring here to such astounding claims, by and for the Indian Executive, as that which would enable it to supersede Crown, Lords, and Commons in the matter of ceding territory and abrogating the legal rights of British subjects—a claim which the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council have now been "sitting upon" so long, that we trust all the malign vitality of that pretension has been squashed in it; but we refer to the chronic encroachment on the people's liberties which goes on under the hundred and one new laws of recent years, giving wider powers to Executive officers. Sometimes, as these general laws cannot be made sufficiently explicit to hedge up the people in their everyday going out and coming in, the local Executive Government have power given them to "make rules" which may be enforced under penalties by their subordinate officers.

This retrograde tendency in Indian legislation, by which the powers of Executive officers are being rapidly extended and the scope of judicial influence and power curtailed, has proceeded to an extent which seems to be little understood either by politicians or the Press. The downward movement must, however, have almost touched the Nadir of Constitutionalism in a measure recently put through its first reading in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. Its title runs thus: "A Bill to limit the Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land Revenue, and for other purposes." This ominous title should be sufficient to rouse up some of our idle or unemployed jurists to look into the matter for themselves, and try to do something on behalf of our Indian "fellow-subjects" to check this mockery of legislation. The phrase is, "to limit the Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts;" but the plain object of the Bill is to supersede the Courts and to set aside that judicial interposition which has hitherto sheltered the people of Western India from the extreme pressure which our zealous and too "able" revenue officers are apt to apply. The measure is introduced by a civilian belonging to that class whose restless industry and keen self-will make them at once the marvel and the peril of British Indian administration.

But it will be said there surely are in this august Legislative Council men of high ability and much experience able to save the Government of India from being thus committed to the vagaries of specialists, whose chief conception of legislation is as a means of securing protection in their own official acts from the principles and operation of law? It might be thought so, until it is remembered that the Bill could not be introduced at all without the imprimatur of the Viceroy and his Executive Councillors. Thus there is the incompatible fact to begin with that the watch-dogs are dumb or drugged. The Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, who was sent out to India at an enormous salary, and for the express purpose of keeping its autocratic Government within the lines of law and constitutional right, gives his countenance to a measure which excludes suitors in crowds and lessens judicial functions by wholesale. The Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, who was taken from Parliament that he might govern a vast dependent population according to righteous precept and just principle, gives his approval to a Bill which should be described as "a law for outlawing all persons in Western India having transactions with the State as landlord." The levity with which these two high functionaries appear to have accepted this reactionary law—albeit in the most dull and demure tone—is enough to make plain folk wonder once more "how, with so little wisdom, the world is governed." The former of them, the "law member," be it noted, admitted that many details of the Bill "required an intimate practical acquaintance with revenue work to understand properly;" but, he added with charming superciliousness, "I can only dimly form an opinion on such matters, and certainly should not presume to speak of them in this Council." That is to say, this learned pilot of the Indian Legislature has failed to understand the subject-matter of the *projet de loi* he assists to push through, but tells the Council and the distant public that they must take on trust the dictum of the official specialist in charge of the Bill, who himself represents the very class of officials, dreaded by the landholders and ryots, whom this measure is to exempt from control by courts of justice! Turning to the other guardian of the Council's common sense, the President, my Lord Northbrook, we get into a lower depth of political inaptitude. His lordship, after remarking that the Bill affects "the relative functions of judicial tribunals and of the Executive Government," proceeds to say, "I do not desire to enter now upon the discussion of so large a question as that." When should his Excellency "enter upon the discussion" of what is the very pith and marrow of the whole measure except at the time that it is introduced (really revived in force) for the acceptance of the Legislature? Did his lordship "desire" to confess in so many words, either that he feels himself quite unequal to enter on such a high argument, or that he also has become "black and woolly like the rest," and is quite willing that the judicial tribunals of the country should be overborne by the *force majeure* of the Executive? In either case the incident and the confession tend to suggest the remark that, seeing we must not only hold India but govern it for the good of its people, it would be well to select for Viceroys those who have either some skill in political science or who have had strong clear common-sense knocked into them, by their having had to sustain high official responsibilities in the face of a vigilant Parliamentary opposition.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—January 15.

Advice for the New Year.—Think before you Rink.

What Herzegovinians find, but London Stockbrokers don't.—Turkish bonds hard to bear.

Motto for the Drury Lane Pantomime.—*Vokes et prœterea nihil*—Vokeses, and nothing can go beyond'em.

VERY SORRY FOR IT.

Lord Northbrook is about to return home from India, brought, it is said, by telegraph wire. Or was the wear and tear of office beyond Bearing?

REFINEMENTS OF MODERN SPEECH.

Fair one (to devoted Swain, who has just put her skates on). "Ta! Awf'lly Ta!"

TWELFTH-NIGHT ON THE BRAIN.

Evangeline (as the offertory bag is coming round). "O, Aunty! I do hope I shall get the Queen!"

THE PRNCE AT CEYLON.

Mr. Punch is authorised to state that, in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Ceylon, Point de Galle is, in future, to be known by the name of Point de Prince de Galles.

SPECIMEN PAGE OF PUNCH'S GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

(*Dedicated, without permission, to the School-Board.*)

Q—What is Geography, my dear?
A—Geography is that science which teaches us the correct use of *The Globe*, and the Atlas omnibuses.
Q—What is the Ruler of Turkey called?
A—The Sultan.
Q—Has he any other title?
A—Yes; in the City he is often called thief.
Q—Where is Peru?
A—In South America.
Q—What is the nature of its government?
A—Very bad.
Q—Do we not find guano in Peru?
A—No; that is just what we don't find.
Q—Tell me what you know about Honduras.
A—Nothing. But, if you wish for information on the subject, enclose a stamped envelope to Captain Bedford Pim.
Q—What are the chief products of Egypt?
A—Khedives, Donkeys, and Bad Debts.
Q—What do you know about Paraguay?
A—Its Representative was not asked to the Lord Mayor's dinner.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as
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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
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ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of Yarrow & Hedley having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.
I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches (see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert McKendrick (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powes & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.
My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—
1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.
ROBERT HEDLEY.

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
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The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO'.S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

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Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS for the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, on most favourable terms.
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Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
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Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,820.
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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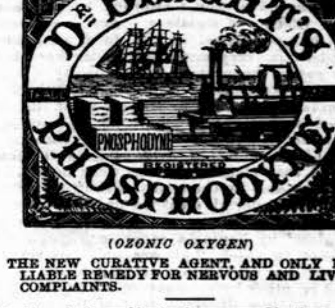

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THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
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Lassitude	
Shortness of Breadth	

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
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IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
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QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.
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Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.
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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
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The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 69·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
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Do.	1872	£816,858

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Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	23 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 10

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
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